

BULMER'S

The vintage champagne cider



Salt of quality

For Fine Wines and Spirits

Yates's Wine Lodges

Manchester 3



ACCIDENTS DO HAPPEN! and they can prove very costly THE 'ROYAL'S' PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICY gives you the cover you need

Sec Telephone Directory for your

nearest Branch

The liqueur you prefer



FINE SOAPS · MATCHING BATH LUXURIES · PERFUMES



The first place to look

> for the last word in presents

Fortnum & Mason Ltd.,

181 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1 REGENT 8040



EL CID Light Amontillado

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED

INSURANCE CORPORATION

> LONDON, S.W.1 MALL.

ifes simple pleasures

It is very likely that we shall not command universal agreement when we include snow in our catalogue of simple pleasures. Enthusiasm for this natural phenomenon tends to diminish with increasing years and, for ourselves, we frankly admit that we have reached the point at which we like snow better in the abstract than on the concrete. But even so, even though we know only too well what it will eventually become, we never fail to enjoy a small thrill of pleasure at the sight of an expanse of newly-fallen snow. There it lies, unsullied as yet by footprint or wheel-mark, deep and crisp – and empty; empty as are so many spaces on the Christmas present list which you are at this moment endeavouring to compile. But take heart. Help is (figuratively speaking) just around the corner. In Midland Bank Gift Cheques you have the present that is always right, always a success. They cost only 1/- each, plus the amount you want to give. They can be obtained by anyone at any Midland Bank branch. They are, in short, 'the very thing' to give—and to receive. Happy Christmas!





Everybody's doing it!

In the last few years a new motoring idea

has been sweeping the world off its feet.

It is the motor scooter.

Roads in many lands are teeming with these happy little vehicles. Respectable city gentlemen keep their dignity on them. Traders go their rounds on them.

Everywhere people buzz about on them like angry bees.

The motor scooter is a bright feather in the cap of the motor industry. It is both an engineering achievement and a social asset, for it introduces the pleasures of motoring to a wider public. It is essentially the vehicle of the young, a symbol of Youth's urge to dash about and enjoy life.

The hard-working two-stroke engine of the scooter presents special problems and requires special oil. Shell research has provided it. In Shell 2T Two-stroke Oil, owners of scooters, bubble cars and all vehicles powered by two-stroke engines have a lubricant tailor-made to their needs which helps them to enjoy trouble-free running.

Shell welcome the motor scooter and congratulate those who developed it.

It is a motoring enterprise after their own hearts.



Dreaming of a "White Label" Christmas!



Here's one Father Christmas who intends to be a great success!

And this year he's really in luck—at long last "white label" is in free supply again.

At last, there's enough "white label" to go round.

Enough to wish everybody 'Happy Christmas'.

Now that you're able—
insist on "WHITE LABEL".



WINTER SUNSHINE HOLIDAYS AIR FRANCE LOW-COST SERVICES TO MOROGGO

Air France is the airline for all the famous North African winter holiday resorts. There are 25 weekly flights to Morocco, with services to Tangier, Rabat, Meknes, Casablanca, Marrakech; and a daily service to Tunis, with connections to all parts. Remember too, the famous Air France



hospitality and cuisine; an Air France start to your holiday is a holiday in itself. Ask your Travel Agent for details of special low cost inclusive Winter Sunshine Tours.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCE FREED MOROCCAN FRANC DEVALUED BUYS 20% MORE

AIR FRANCE

THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRLINE

158 New Bond Street, London W1. Grosvenor 9030

Birmingham *Midland 5891/2/3* Manchester *Deansgate 7831* Leeds *20717* Glasgow *Central 8054/5/6* Liverpool *Central 3119* Nottingham *51444* Dublin *79073*

WATCHES OF SWITZERLAND LTD. present

13-15, NEW BOND STREET, W.1





EXTRA THIN model in 18 carat gold.

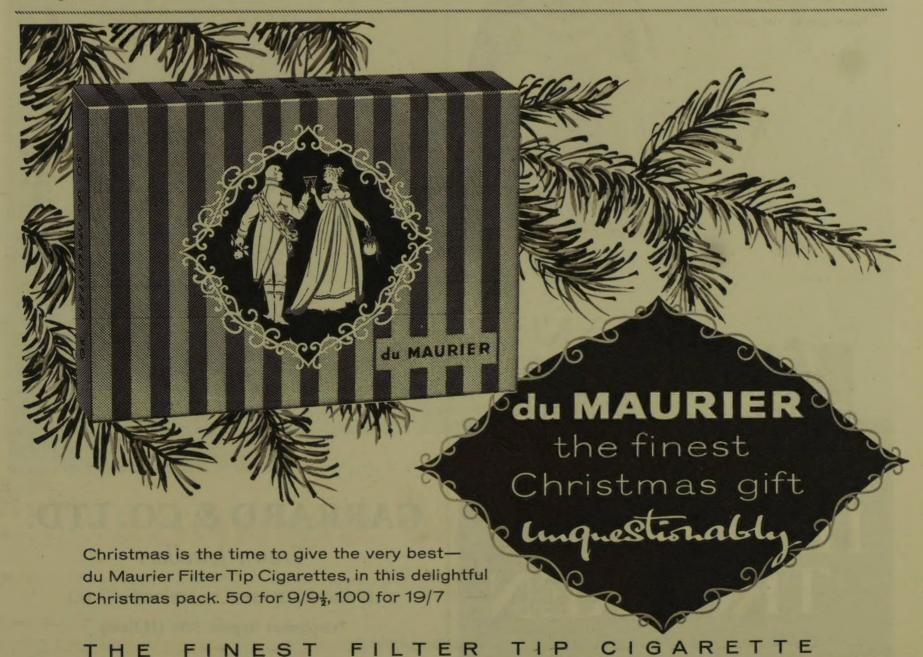
With 200 years of tradition, Vacheron et Constantin are the world's oldest establishment and yet remain pioneers in contemporary design and styling.

In a watch, as true as time itself,
Vacheron et Constantin combine
technical mastery with the quiet beauty
of a designer's dream.



WATERPROOF automatic, self-winding model in 18 carat gold.

BRANCHES: 69, Lord Street, Liverpool; 125, New Street, Birmingham; 447/449, Lord Street, Southport; 2, Cornmarket Street, Oxford; 131, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow; 127A, Princes Street, Edinburgh.





BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



GOLDSMITHS &

GARRARD GIFTS



Walnut cabinet containing Regent Plate Sheraton pattern spoons and forks with hard-soldered cutlery.

103 pieces.

£92.10.0

Illustrated
Catalogue of Gifts
sent free upon
request.

GARRARD & CO. LTD.

Crown Jewellers

112 REGENT STREET · LONDON · W.1

Telephone: Regent 3021 (11 lines)

By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen



Scotch Whisky Distillers, John Walker & Sons Ltd.



Good old

JOHNNIE WALKER

Ask for the Scotch of Scotch by name

BORN 1820 — still going strong





HOW MANY SCHWEPPING DAYS
TO CHRISTMAS?

SCHWEPPERVESCENCE LASTS THE WHOLE DRINK THROUGH



The bottle in question, shown here with its proud owner, contains the lightest Scotch whisky you can buy, Whyte and Mackays

Is there a bottle like this in your home?

If there is, please don't read any further, you are one of us anyway. But if not, then it leaves two possibilities: you have either tasted Whyte and Mackays and don't like it, or you've never come across it at all. If you don't like it, because you happen to prefer your whisky heavy, please don't read any further, you're wasting your time. But if you have never met Whyte and Mackays, let us tell you something about it; it is the lightest, cleanest-tasting Scotch whisky

ever blended and has been revered by knowledgeable people since your great-grandfather's day.

Now that you know this, there are two possibilities: you can either forget it, which will be a cause for regret to you, to your friends, and to us, or you can go and get yourself a bottle of Whyte and Mackays straightaway. And then there 's only one possibility:

you'll praise the day you read this!

Available in Bottles, Half and Quarter
Pocket Flasks with the new Jigger cap,
and Miniatures.



Dunhill-Matured Cigars



La Corona "Petit Coronas" £6. IIs. Od. per 25

In the controlled humidity and temperature of the Dunhill Maturing Rooms, every well known brand of cigar is stored, and no cigar is sold until it has reached perfection. An experienced staff is there to guide you in your choice, and whether you buy a box of five or a cabinet of one thousand you can be sure that every cigar is in a condition to please the most critical smoker.

Write for illustrated brochure and price list



ALFRED DUNHILL LTD. 30 DUKE STREET · LONDON · S.W.1

A man is known by the company he keeps



The Cigar - H. Upmann Havana.

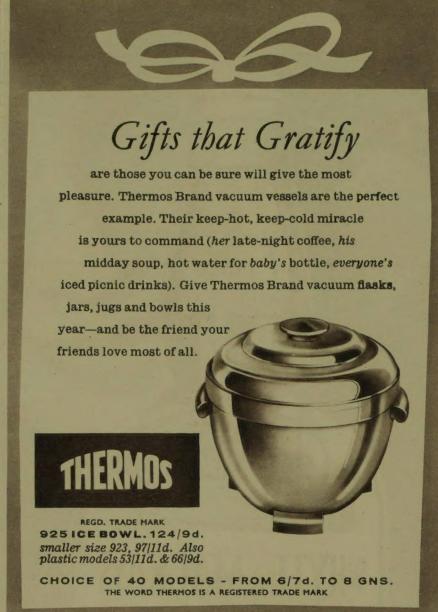
A host is known by the brandy he serves

To serve your guests an indifferent brandy is more insult than compliment. The correct thing to serve after meals is a cognac of liqueur quality. This is why the perfect host gladly pays that little bit more for a really fine liqueur brandy like Remy-Martin. A genuine Fine Champagne V.S.O.P. Cognac. A brandy defined by French law as Fine Champagne because it is made exclusively from grapes grown in the two finest districts of Cognac. And it is reassuring to remember that Remy Martin make nothing less good.

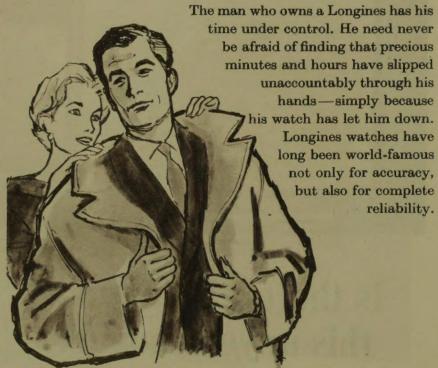


PRIDE OF COGNAC

REMY MARTIN



THE MASTERY OF TIME





LONGINES
THE WORLD'S MOST HONOURED WATCH



From your Longines jeweller Shockproof, non-magnetic. Hour-signs in relief in gold. 9 ct. gold case. Price £42.5.0.

Sole representatives in the United Kingdom
BAUME & CO. LTD., 50 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON E C.1



Mirrored against the Centuries The Wisdom and Beauty of Hellenism Invite you once more to the land of the gods For an enjoyable and rewarding holiday in GREECE

NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION 4. STADIUM STREET, ATHENS



some very important people

Hundreds of people are my mother's friends. Mostly they're rather grand. That's why their names are kept in a specially grand address book—all leather with gold.'



Soft, padded bindings with real gold edges and tooling. Antique finish leather, morocco, luxan hide, polished hide or pigskin. Three sizes: $4'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$, $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4''$, or $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$. From 9/- to 19/- each. MADE IN ENGLAND BY T. J. & J. SMITH, LTD. At all good stores and stationer: A man is known by the company he keeps



The brandy - Remy Martin V.S.O.P.

A host is known by the cigar he offers

Not every guest is a connoisseur. But few ever fail to detect the subtlety or appreciate the compliment of a fine Havana.

And the host who offers. H. Upmann Havana Cigars enjoys an extra satisfaction. He knows that in flavour, in aroma, and in body, they bear fragrant witness to the skill and reputation of the cigar maker - and also to his own good taste.

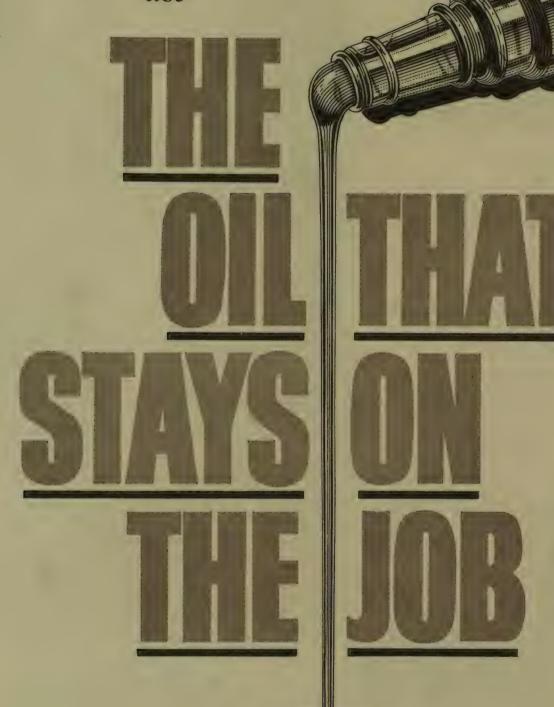
H. UPMANN

HAVANA CIGARS



Protect your engine
when it's idle as well as
when it's running

-use



Esso

EXTRA
MOTOR OIL





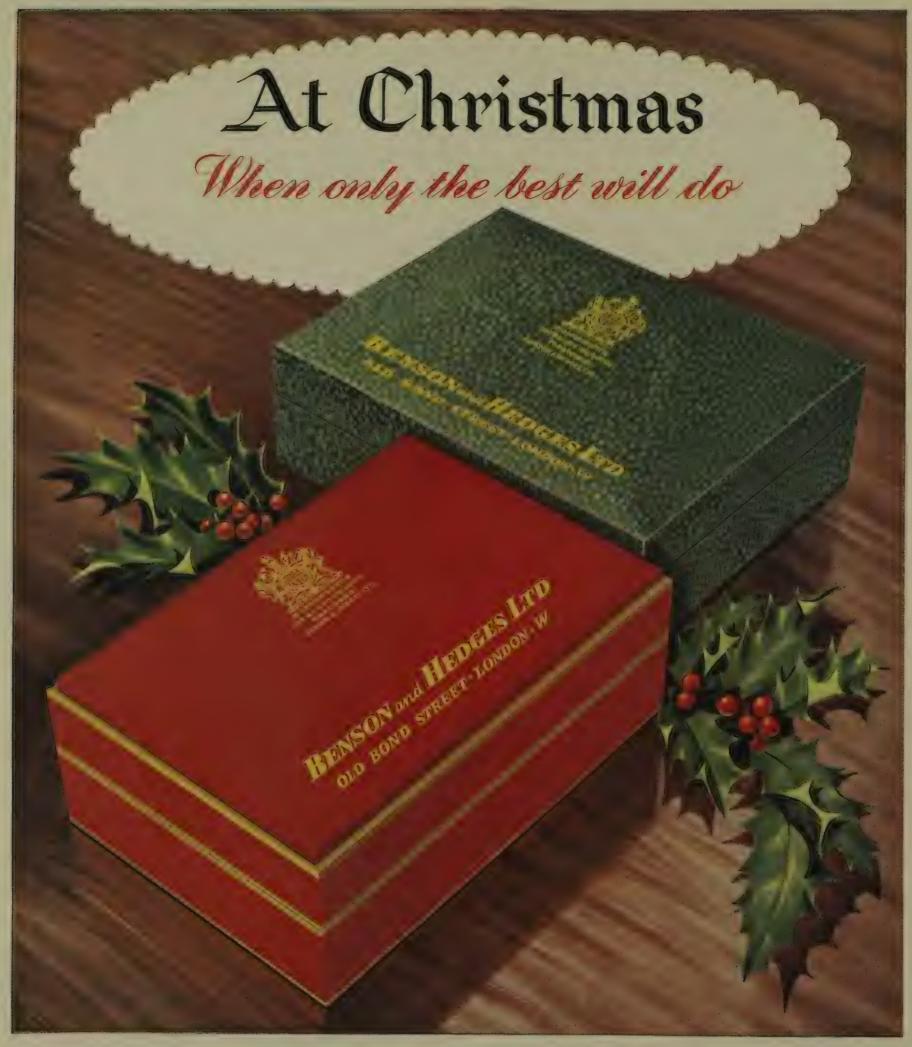
People stop and whisper--

Do you know what a "test car" is? Well, it is a camouflaged automobile just about ready for assembly-line production. It moves about mysteriously along the main express highways, through mountain passes and over the worst roads in the

world, driven by engineers of the manufacturer's plant, who test it and check its every fibre. Once this "test car" has successfully completed the many long months of severe endurance trials the new model then appears one fine day all resplendent and magnificent before the public view. While the new Mercedes-Benz models 220, 220S and 220SE were still being relentlessly put through the mill in many countries as "test cars" to determine and verify their quality, people sometimes stopped and stared at these models so unfamiliar to them. Now these attractive, large new cars are already in use

on many roads, and people once more stop and say "Why, that's the new Mercedes-Benz." They admire the new styling, the pleasing and timeless lines of these vehicles with the distinctive Mercedes-Benz character. But when you drive these cars yourself, you will find even more to admire. Utterly new, they have exceptional performance qualities that carry you smoothly and securely over any road—new safety, new comfort and much more. You may therefore expect a lot of these cars—and delight in the feeling of experiencing still more than expected.





Benson and Hedges Super Virginia Cigarettes in the red velour box. 100 for 24/2

Benson and Hedges Virginia No. 5 Cigarettes in the shagreen box. 100 for 27/-



BENSON and HEDGES

THE ILLUSTRATED TO CONTROLL T

🔘 1959. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS & SKETCH LTD. The World Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Illustrations and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1959.



ON THE OCCASION OF HIS EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY: SIR WINSTON WITH LADY CHURCHILL, AT THEIR HYDE PARK GATE HOME.

On November 30 Sir Winston Churchill celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday at his London home, 28, Hyde Park Gate, with a small family party. The birthday cake was a "global" one of 80 lb., with ingredients from 120 countries who had responded to the baker's request with such generosity that the total of ingredients weighed between 2 cwt. and 3 cwt., the

surplus being made into Christmas cakes for children in hospitals. With the cake went a large bound folder containing letters of congratulation from many heads of Governments, including Mr. Diefenbaker, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Menderes and Mr. Ben-Gurion. A photograph of the cake with all its flags is reproduced on a later page of this issue.



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

A WEEK or two ago, on a foggy November afternoon, I took the train from Baker Street to my old school on the hill among the fast-vanishing Middlesex elms and meadows. It was almost dark when I arrived and a bitterly cold day, and I could only distinguish the bare outlines of trees and houses as I made my way up the familiar slope, 'panting a little and reflecting on the painful truth of the poet's words,

Shorter in wind as in memory long!

But though it is now more than forty years on since I was a boy at Harrow School, I was bound there to see and pay homage to a far older Harrovian than I and who went to the School in the year when Queen Victoria celebrated her Golden Jubilee. It was such a grim and wintry day and the fog so thick that I fully ex-

pected to be told on arrival that the great man whom the School was assembling to honour had had to cancel his visit, as had happened a year or two earlier when he was laid low with an attack of influenza. But though a famous soldier-a close friend of his-with whom I had been dining on the previous evening, had told me that he feared that Sir Winston would never be able at his age to make the journey in such forbidding weather, there, as the huge Grecian amphitheatre which constitutes the Harrow Speechroom filled with eager boys and Governors and masters, with their families and guests, the unmistakable air of anticipation and excitement made it clear beyond any doubt that he had arrived and was about to enter. And enter he did, with Lady Churchill at his side, as the whole hall rose tumultuously to welcome him, the greatest of all the great men who have received their education on the Hill. Thereafter, as the school songs were sung which were the raison d'être of his visit-a timehonoured occasion which has been observed almost without a break at this time of year ever since the autumn of 1940 when, in the midst of the blitz, he asked if he might fortify himself by hearing his old school sing the songs which John Farmer and Edward Bowen

had written for it in the high Victorian heyday—the man whose faith and courage saved England and the world in that grim year of testing joined, like the other Old Harrovians present, in singing the familiar words. And as we all sang them together, as we had in our days on the Hill sung them so many times before—some recently, some long, long ago—I could not help reflecting, as perhaps Sir Winston himself out of his vast experience and understanding of the human heart may have reflected, how great and how impossible to estimate was the service these two men, musician and poet, had done, not only to the generation of boys in the School at the time they wrote them, but to others still unborn, when they gave the Hill this treasury and perennial fountain of inspiration and cheer.

When droops the boldest, When hope flies; When hearts are coldest, Dead songs rise; Young voices sound still, Bright thoughts thrive, Friends press around still— So songs live!

It was, indeed, just this that these songs must have done when they passed through Winston Churchill's mind in the dark challenging days of Hitler's triumphal year and the London blitz when he first asked that the School should, in his own words, "cheer myself and cheer the hearts of a few of my friends by singing some of our own songs.' There are more than sixty of them, some written by Farmer and Bowen, others by other Harrow music masters and masters in collaboration, and nearly all—as every Harrovian with any sense of music and the use of words knows-of an extraordinarily high standard. They are simple, as befits songs written for youth, but they are based on the deepest and best feelings of the human heart, and, the older one grows and the more one learns of life and the nature of man, the more moving and the more true they seem. And I have

BEING DEMOLISHED AS PART OF THE HYDE PARK CARRIAGEWAY SCHEME: ONE OF THE TWO DECIMUS BURTON LODGES, AT STANHOPE GATE, IN A HALF-WAY STAGE OF DEMOLITION. The fine lodges at Stanhope Gate, built by the famous 19th-century architect, Decimus Burton, are yet two more interesting pieces of English architecture which are to be demolished, in this case for road improvement. In a recent letter to *The Times*, Mr. D. H. McMorran, a well-known architect, wrote: "These most scholarly little buildings ... have been sacrificed to some planner's functional idea." He continued: "It would at least be good for our souls to confess that an age of motorways and giant commercial enterprise is not favourable to the politer forms of architecture." Other lodges around the park are being moved to different sites.

always felt convinced that they must have played some part in Winston Churchill's subconscious mind when, out of his transcendent courage, he compiled those wonderful speeches, so simple and so eternal in their youth and faith, in 1940. The spirit that runs through them is the same spirit that, through Churchill, fired England and turned that year of disaster, peril and humiliation into her "finest hour." "So to-day," run the words of one of them,

—and oh! if ever Duty's voice is ringing clear Bidding men to brave endeavour Be our answer, "We are here!"

And, as we sang, I could not help glancing around the arena to see if the old man who had made those words true beyond their author's furthest imagining was singing them, too. And he was, and with gusto! I noticed, too, that, his great head bowed over the book, he was singing, if possible, with even more zest, the words of another song.

When Raleigh rose to fight the foes, We sprang to work and will;

When Glory gave to Drake the wave, She gave to us the hill While Thought to wisdom wins the gay, While strength upholds the free, Are we the sons of yesterday, Or heirs of thine and thee?

So far as I know, there is no printed record of the speech Sir Winston made when he first revisited Harrow during the blitz to hear and sing those songs. But the speech he made a year later, at the end of October 1941 and a few weeks before Japan struck at our undefended rear in the Pacific, is printed in "The Unrelenting Struggle" and is among his finest, though least known, speeches. It is quite short. He began by comparing the state of our country at the time of his previous visit—so lonely and ill-defended, with "the unmeasured menace of the enemy and their air-

attack still beating upon us" -with its growing strength after two years of war. "I expect," he said, "you are beginning to feel impatient that there has been this long lull with nothing particular turning up! But we must learn to be equally good at what is short and sharp and what is long and tough. . . . You cannot tell from appearances how things will go. Sometimes imagination makes things out far worse than they are; yet without imagination not much can be done. These people who are imaginative see many more dangers than perhaps exist, certainly many more than will happen; but then they must also pray to be given that extra courage to carry this far-reaching imagination. . From this period this is the lesson: never give in, never give in, never, never, never, never-in nothing, great or small, large or petty-never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense. Never yield to force; never yield to the apparently overwhelming might of the enemy."* And then, speaking of an additional verse which had been added in his honour to one of the school songs and in which the words "darker

days" appeared, he added—and, recalling the dangers and uncertainties of that hour, I know of nothing he has said in all his long life more moving—"Do not let us speak of darker days; let us speak rather of sterner days. These are not dark days: these are great days—the greatest days our country has ever lived." * And as, on that cold foggy November evening nearly twenty years later, the eighty-five-year-old warrior, seer, and national bard, resisting the Headmaster's kindly attempts to keep him in his seat, rose to sing with his fellow Old Harrovians the closing verses of Forty Years On, the truth, as illustrated by his life, of the words he was singing struck everyone in that great hall with the force of a cannon-ball.

God give us bases to guard or beleaguer, Games to play out, whether earnest or fun; Fights for the fearless and goals for the eager, Twenty, and thirty, and forty years on!

* Winston Churchill, "The Unrelenting Struggle." Edited by Charles Edde. (Cassell and Co., p. 275.)

A WEEK OF COLOUR, GAIETY AND ENTHUSIASM: PRINCE PHILIP IN GHANA.



AT KUMASI DURING HIS SHORT TOUR: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH WITH LEADING GHANA CITIZENS, INCLUDING THE ASANTEHENE, OR KING, OF ASHANTI (CENTRE).



THE DUKE WITH GHANA'S PRIME MINISTER, DR. KWAME NKRUMAH, DURING THE CIVIC RECEPTION HELD IN HIS HONOUR ON ARRIVAL IN ACCRA.



WITH LADY KORSAH, WIFE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR ARKU KORSAH: PRINCE PHILIP ON HIS VISIT TO THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, ACCRA.



SHAKING HANDS WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BLACK STAR LINE, MR. R. A. BOAKYE: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH DURING HIS WEEK'S TOUR OF GHANA.



INSPECTING A MODEL OF THE NEW HARBOUR AND TOWNSHIP TO BE BUILT AT TEMA: THE DUKE WEARING AN INFORMAL OPEN-NECKED SHIRT IN THE HEAT.

Two comments by Prince Philip give a good idea of the nature of his short visit to Ghana. Stepping out of the aircraft, which he had piloted some of the way there, the Duke calmly said, "Thank goodness we seem to have reached the right spot." Then, before leaving a week later, he spoke with deep feeling at a farewell dinner. "Never in my wildest dreams," he said, "did I visualise such a marvellous welcome as the people of Ghana have given me wherever I have been." Friendly informality—mixed with serious interest—from the



THE END OF A COLOURFUL AND HIGHLY-POPULAR TOUR: PRINCE PHILIP WAVES GOODBYE AS HE BOARDS HIS AIRCRAFT, AT ACCRA, ON NOVEMBER 29.

Duke on the one hand, and immense enthusiasm from the people of Ghana on the other, set the tone of the tour. The visit itself was the precursor of a longer one which the Queen and the Duke will make together in 1961. Among the many places visited by the Duke was the University College, at Accra, where he made a strong plea for freedom of speech. He also took a deep interest in the main sites which are involved in Ghana's five-year development plan. Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, was the instigator of this plan.

SHIPS OLD AND NEW, FIRE, A ROMANESQUE IVORY AND OTHER SUBJECTS.



CARVED FROM A SINGLE WALRUS TUSK: A MAGNIFICENT ROMANESQUE IVORY CARVING—PERHAPS
PART OF A BISHOP'S THRONE OR PASTORAL STAFF—FOR AUCTION.

The outstanding item in a magnificent sale of Mediæval and Renaissance Works of Art at Sotheby's on December 8 is this Romanesque ivory carving of the 12th century, from Scandinavia, with 14th-century mounts. Its purpose is undecided. (17½ ins. long.)



REPUTED TO BE THE OLDEST MERCHANT VESSEL IN THE WORLD: THE COASTER HELEN CRAIG OFF ON HER LAST VOYAGE AFTER A CIVIC SEND-OFF FROM BELFAST. SOME OF HER CREW HAVE SERVED WITH HER FOR THIRTY YEARS.



THE FIRST BUILDING TO BE COMPLETED UNDER THE £17,500,000 RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME FOR THE ARMY: A NEW SERGEANTS' MESS AT ALDERSHOT.

The new Sergeants' Mess of the 33rd Parachute Light Regiment, R.A., at Lille Barracks, Aldershot, costing £50,000, was opened by Major-General R. A. Bramwell Davis (left) on November 27. It has bedrooms for forty and dining space for sixty-five.



FIRE DOWN BELOW! THIS RAILWAY-LINE AT SHEEPBRIDGE, NEAR CHESTERFIELD, HAD TO BE CUT AWAY BY BULLDOZERS AND EXCAVATORS IN THE SEARCH FOR AN UNDERGROUND FIRE WHICH WAS FOUND TO BE SEEPING THROUGH THE SURFACE.



PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THE FIRST TIME: THE U.S. NAVY'S FIRST ATOMIC-POWERED AIRCRAFT CARRIER, ENTERPRISE, UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA, U.S.A. This photograph—exclusive in Great Britain—shows a general view of the hull and metallic structure of Enterprise. It will be ready by 1961, will weigh more than 70,000 tons, and measure 1100 ft. in length. Eight nuclear reactors will power Enterprise. (NATO photograph by Michel Descamps.)



OPENING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE WEST INDIES AT FEDERAL HOUSE, PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD: THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, LORD HAILES, DELIVERING A SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. ON HIS LEFT IS LADY HAILES.

KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN ON HIS ARRIVAL AT FERRYFIELD AIRPORT, WHERE HE WAS MET BY HIS YOUNG BROTHER, PRINCE HASSAN (RIGHT), WHO IS AT SCHOOL IN ENGLAND.

King Hussein of Jordan, who is at present on holiday in Europe, after leaving West Germany, where he had paid courtesy visits to Dr. Adenauer and Herr Luebke, reached England by air on November 29. He was expected to visit Jordanians who are working in this country.



A BOUQUET FOR THE DUCHESS OF KENT FROM A VERY YOUNG STUDENT OF THE DANCE: A CHARMING SCENE—WITH A SMILING PRINCESS ALEXANDRA LOOKING ON—AT THE RECENT GALA CHARITY MATINEE OF BALLET AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.



MR. MACMILLAN LEAVES DOWNING STREET: THE BUST OF HIS STATUE, BY MR. OSCAR NEMON, BEING TAKEN TO THE FOUNDRY FOR CASTING ON NOVEMBER 30.

This bust of the Prime Minister was to be unveiled at the Oxford Union on Thursday, December 3, when the Prime Minister was to visit Oxford. The bust has been commissioned by friends of the Union Society and will take its place beside other famous Premiers.

THE ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND OF KING HUSSEIN; PARKING PLAN; AND OTHER ITEMS.



A CURE FOR "TRAFFIC THROMBOSIS" IN THE HEART OF LONDON: THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT,
MR. ERNEST MARPLES, POINTING TO HIS PINK ZONE ON THE MAP.
The Minister of Transport, Mr. Ernest Marples, has announced a plan for easing Christmas traffic in the West End. A pink zone has been devised in which all waiting restrictions will be strictly enforced. Temporary car parks provide room for over 6000 vehicles for shoppers.



FOUNDATION DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: THE QUEEN MOTHER SHAKING HANDS WITH VISCOUNT DUNROSSIL AFTER CONFERRING AN HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Chancellor of the University of London, recently presided over the Foundation Day ceremonies. After the Dinner she conferred Honorary degrees. Among the recipients was Viscount Dunrossil, recently appointed Governor-General of Australia.

THE Prime Minister of India has

made a proposal for the settlement of the dispute with China which, up to the time of writing, has met with no response. It is, in brief, for a military withdrawal from Ladakh by both sides. He would send no forces

Criticism continues and was at times strong enough in last week's

prestige previously lost.

The proposal mentioned is considered adroit in some quarters. I am not so sure about this

point. If, in a grave dispute, one puts for-ward a solution which

critics describe as "adroit," it generally "adroit," it generally means one of two things: either that it

looks reasonably favourable to the proposer's side, but is also fair

enough to provide hope that it will be accepted,

or that it will score a dialectic success and put the other side in

In this case it would call for a very

large withdrawal on the

part of the Chinese and only a slight one on that of India. Then the Chinese must be

only too conscious of the strength of their position as compared

with that of India. To start with, they have the road. Even without

this advantage, how-ever, so far as I can understand the

geography and military logistics of the region, they would have been better situated than the Indian Army and could have maintained

Sinkiang) more easily. There is little need

(through

the wrong.

over the boundary claimed by China if the Chinese would consent to withdraw their forces behind the frontier marked on

Indian maps. As regards the road constructed by the Chinese, he suggested that they should go on using it. When the Opposition demanded how they could do so if they agreed to withdraw, he stressed the military nature of the withdrawal in his mind. The Aksai Chin road, he said, was

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD.

THE ROAD NOBODY HAD HEARD OF.

By CYRIL FALLS,

Sometime Chichele Professor of the History of War, Oxford.

Few are likely to disagree with me in my view that acceptance, full acceptance at all events, of the plan is most unlikely. If this be admitted, we can just glance at the alternative effect suggested, that of putting the aggressor in the wrong. There seems to be a lack of substance here. China is already condemned by the bulk of opinion in the free world, and if Soviet Russia has made any suggestions that she should modify her policy, there have been no signs of an inclination policy, there have been no signs of an inclination

It represents an expenditure of energy which one cannot expect the Chinese Government to be willing to let run down the drain. To the detached observer it would seem that the best time for a protest and negotiation was when the road began to develop. There

when the road began to develop. There may have been a private approach then, but we have been told that Mr. Nehru was aware that the work was in progress and that hardly anyone else was. Now the situation has changed in a way that must be called extraordinary, even allowing for the fact that the place is inaccessible and almost uninhabited. Mr. Nehru has stated that he does not know anything about events there not know anything about events there.

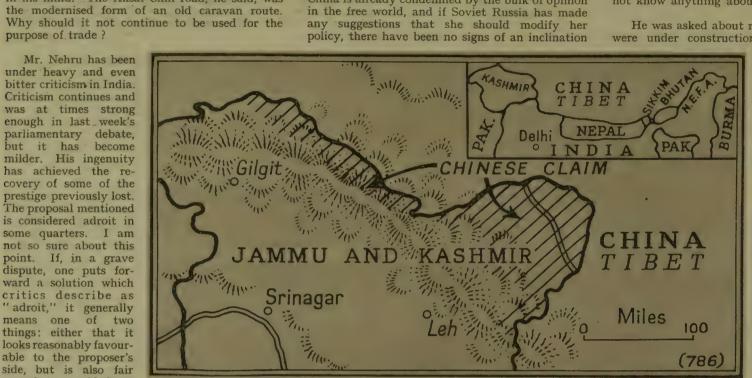
He was asked about reports that branch roads

He replied that he could not verify the reports, and that air reconnaissances would be required for the purpose. These he is clearly unwilling to order, and from his point of view rightly. It is, however, an unusual situation for a Prime Minister to find himself in. An aggressor is over what he claims to be the legal frontier; his sparse frontier police screen has been attacked; a few men have been killed and the rest driven away; the the rest driven away; the aggressor has built a military road through the district; he may or may not be strengthening it with satellite roads. And the Prime Minister has lost the power to find out what is happening.

We should be glad to hear that Mr. Nehru's position is still extremely strong. There is good reason to hope that he will come out of this, the greatest crisis he has yet had to face, without having suffered serious inroads into his prestige and reputation. Yet he has begun to appear unduly sensitive to adverse comment and unusually petulant in face of heckling which, judged by meagre reports, has not been such as would, the standard of British parliamentary usage, seem to have passed outside the bounds of decency. The strain must be trying. It began to be felt long before the Chinese action, though it has, of course, increased since. The anxiety which the growth of Chinese power,

coupled with that of Chinese arrogance, has brought upon Mr. Nehru is well known to be of long standing.

On November 25 an Opposition leader spoke of the desirability of a programme of joint defence with Pakistan. There have been no reports of interchange of views on this matter, but this is not to say that it has not taken place. What is safe to say is that, should the Chinese pressure continue, political thinking will run into that channel and that military thinking is already flowing into it. Apart from the past unfriendliness of the two States and the reproaches they have launched against each other, an arrangement of this sort would conflict with Mr. Nehru's ideals. He has always been against defence pacts on He has always been against defence pacts on principle. If the threat remains, and still more if it increases, it seems almost certain that he will have to go against his own reasoning and instincts in this matter. The threat concerns Pakistan also, and where it is concerned the interests of both countries are the same.





TWO MAPS SHOWING THE TERRITORIAL CLAIMS MADE BY CHINA UPON INDIA'S NORTHERN FRONTIERS—IN LADAKH, IN THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY AND PART OF BHUTAN.

The inset map shows Kashmir, where the Chinese claim some Pakistani-held territory. The claims in Ladakh, where the Chinese have built a road through Indian territory linking Tibet with a Sinkiang caravan route, are shaded in the map of Jammu and Kashmir. The lower map shows the hundreds of miles of territory claimed in the North-East Frontier Agency and part of Bhutan in the shaded areas. Captain Falls discusses the situation that has recently arisen between the two countries in his article.

Reproduced by courtesy of "The Times."

There is little need shaded areas. Captain to discuss the military power of the two States, since everyone knows that that of China is overwhelmingly the greater.

The whole story is still vague and we do not know how the business started. The habit of walking over frontiers is nothing new to China, walking over frontiers is nothing new to China, as students of France's early days in what was then Indo-China are aware. When it comes to road-making, however, we have to assume that the operation was not the whim of a frontier commander, but was controlled from the centre. One must ask whether, after an aggressive action of this kind, the Chinese are likely to walk out again. They could not take their road with them. They assuredly did not build it mainly for the sake of trade, if at all. Were there any indication that they sincerely desired friendship with India they might be ready to entertain Mr. Nehru's proposal, but they have shown small signs of such a sentiment. On the other hand, the switch-over to Communism has not diminished the respect paid to "face" in China. It is still something precious. to do so on her part. Her conduct is likely to be no less, and no more, reprobated than before. That the Chinese Government has repented of it is unlikely.

Mr. Nehru's greatest success, as so often, has been won in debate with his domestic critics. It has been considerable, though somewhat negative in type. He has propounded a policy to which no alternative has been evolved. The Opposition has scored some points by picking holes in this policy, but without being able to better it. The argument that he ought to take police action and that police action is not war is a weak one. If police action would be likely to lead to war, as is probable in this case, then it can scarcely be distinguished from warlike action. Talk of his attitude being a premium on aggression is irrelevant. His policy holds the field for the time being.

The crux of the situation is the road. only strengthens the Chinese military position but also tends to make the advance a fait accompli.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD-I.



BAGHDAD, IRAQ. GENERAL KASSEM, PRIME MINISTER OF IRAQ (IN DRESSING-GOWN), WITH SOME OF HIS OLD ARMY COLLEAGUES IN THE HOSPITAL WHERE HE HAS BEEN TREATED. On November 25 it was announced that the last remaining bullet in General Kassem's body, as the result of the attempt on his life, had been successfully removed, that he had completely recovered and would be leaving hospital in a few days.





NEW DELHI, INDIA. WHERE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WILL LAY A WREATH DURING HIS FORTHCOMING VISIT: THE PLATFORM WHERE GANDHI WAS CREMATED IN 1948. ON DEC. 11 HE WILL OPEN THE U.S. EXHIBIT AT THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN DELHI.

, ITALY. THE FESTIVAL OF THE TREES, ON NOVEMBER 21, SHOWING CHILDREN PLANTING THIS SYMBOLIC AND PRACTICAL CEREMONY IS AN ANNUAL EVENT AND WILL EVENTUALLY RESULT IN A GREEN BELT OF TREES ROUND THE CITY.



THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, CANADA. WITH THE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION BRIDGE REMOVED, THE POWERFUL CURVE OF THE LONG SAULT DAM, AN ESSENTIAL FEATURE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY, SHOWS IN ALL ITS FINE SIMPLICITY.



TROMSO, NORWAY. MEETING IN MID-AIR: THE CENTRAL SPAN OF THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE TROMSO INLET, AS THE MOMENT OF JUNCTION APPROACHES.

This reinforced concrete bridge, which has a free span of about 87 yards, has been built by local finance and is expected to cost about £650,000. This cost will be recovered by toll charges estimated to bring in about £50,000 each year. It is due for formal opening in July, 1960.



CONNECTICUT, U.S.A. A NEW TYPE OF TELEPHONE, IN WHICH A GROUP OF PUSH-BUTTONS REPLACE THE MORE FAMILIAR DIAL SYSTEM.

It is claimed for this system (which seems self-explanatory) that it is quicker and more efficient than the dial system, the average time for making a 7-digit call being about 5 seconds against 9 seconds for the rotary dial.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD-II.



BANGKOK, THAILAND. A SACRED WHITE ELEPHANT—SYMBOL OF GOOD LUCK AND ADOPTED AS A MASCOT BY KING PHUMIPOL ADULDEJ—WITH ITS ESCORT OF ROYAL GUARDS.

A strange ceremony recently enacted at the Siamese court was the presentation of a white elephant—the symbol of good fortune for the King's reign. At the palace the King anointed it and gave it the title of "Lord Respected Carrier of Aduldej."



HAMBURG, WEST GERMANY. THE MODERNISATION OF THE ELBE TUNNEL: PEDESTRIANS BEING TAKEN
TO THE SURFACE BY A STREAMLINED ESCALATOR.
The old Elbe tunnel has been modernised to speed traffic
flow. About 8000 people use it every hour. Elevators
which used to carry cars and pedestrians, now carry
cars only. Pedestrians use the smart escalators.



NEW JERSEY, U.S.A. SPACE AGE
JEWELLERY: A NECKLACE AND BRACELET
MADE FROM THE NICKEL CADMIUM BUTTON
CELL BATTERIES THAT DIRECT MISSILES
AND SATELLITES INTO OUTER SPACE.
THE BATTERIES CAN ALSO BE USED
TO GUIDE A BLIND MAN.



CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. HOW TO LOOK AT THE TOP OF A GIRAFFE'S HEAD: THE DIRECTOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO ZOO, MAKING USE OF A TREE SURGEON'S EQUIPMENT IN ORDER TO EXAMINE A BUMP ON THE TOP OF THE GIRAFFE'S HEAD.



CONNECTICUT, U.S.A. TESTING THE APPARATUS FOR LAUNCHING A POLARIS MISSILE IN THE U.S.

NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINE GEORGE WASHINGTON.

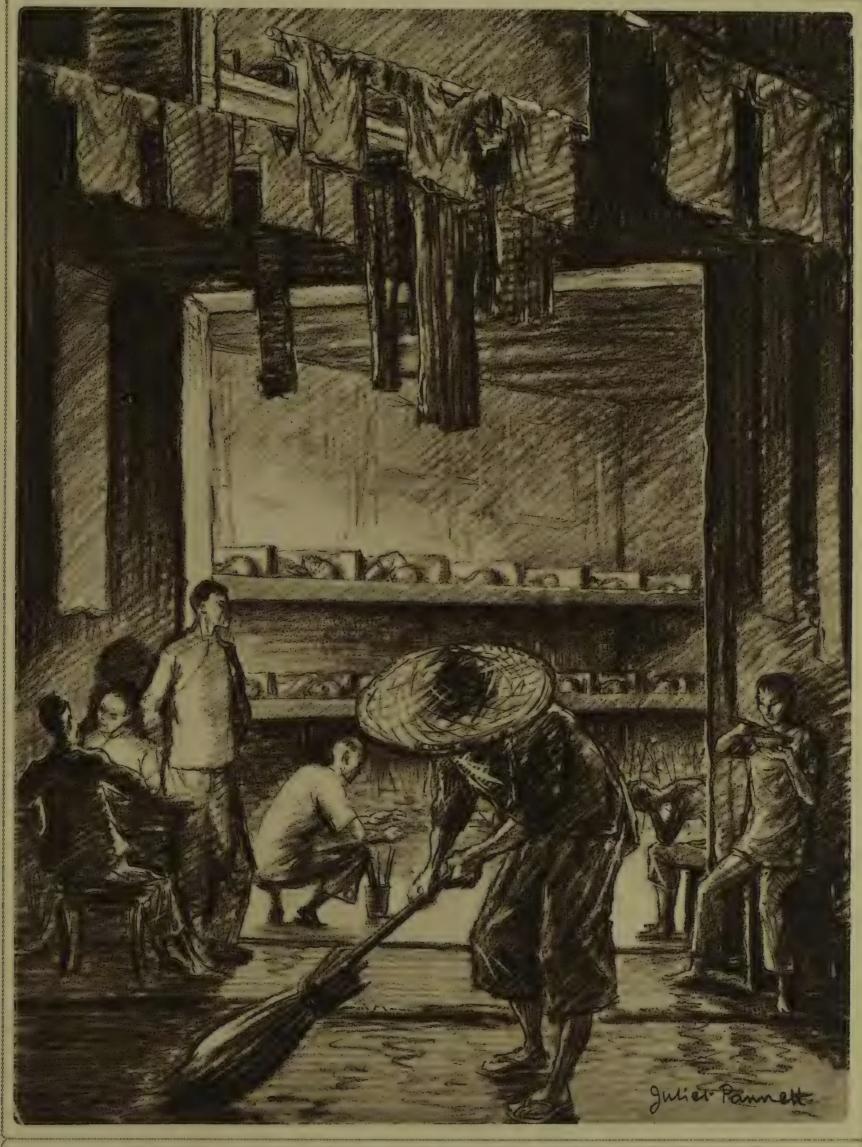
In this test a small, barrel-shaped cylinder was substituted for the actual missile and the tube flooded with water. It is this water which forms the strange dome in this photograph. U.S.S. George Washington will be commissioned with two complete crews.



NEW YORK, U.S.A. AN INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE WITH ONLY TWO MOVING PARTS, WHICH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION AND NSU-WERKE OF WEST GERMANY.

This radically new internal combustion engine which can be produced at low cost and is yet extraordinarily efficient, has only two moving parts—a rotor and a crankshaft. Its weight-horse power ratio is stated to be excellent.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD-III.



SINGAPORE. A CHINESE DEATH HOUSE IN SAGO LANE: A STRANGE COMMUNITY PROJECT.

When our Special Artist, Mrs. Juliet Pannett, returned from Australia, on her round-the-world journey with Qantas which we featured in our issue of October 24, she saw in Singapore the strange death houses of Sago Lane where the Chinese are taken to die. Traditionally, it brings bad luck for the Chinese to die in their own homes, and so these death houses are part of a community project called Kongsi, which acts as an insurance

policy for the aged and dying. In this drawing the Chinese can be seen awaiting their end in two-tiered bunks while professional mourners wait at the door. The coffins are made below stairs and a gong announces a death. The funeral is often paid for by the gold teeth of the deceased. The relatives wait outside for the gong to sound, sipping coffee and smoking.

Drawn for "The Illustrated London News" by our Special Artist, Juliet Pannett, S.G.A.

A WINDOW ON THE WORLD-IV.





MISS FARAH DIBA (CENTRE) WITH HER MOTHER AND UNCLE. THE FLOWERS WERE A PRESENT FROM THE SHAH ON HER RETURN TO IRAN EROM PARIS, WHERE SHE HAD BEEN A STUDENT.

THE SHAH WITH HIS FAMILY AND FIANCEE ON NOVEMBER 23. (LEFT TO RIGHT) MISS FARAH DIBA, THE SHAH, THE QUEEN MOTHER AND PRINCESS SHAHNAZ.



A DELIGHTFUL PICTURE OF THE FUTURE QUEEN. MISS DIBA IS TWENTY-ONE. IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED THAT THE MARRIAGE WILL TAKE PLACE ON DECEMBER $21.\,$

TEHERAN, IRAN. THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE SHAH OF IRAN TO A TWENTY-ONE-YEAR-OLD STUDENT.

The engagement ceremony of the Shah of Iran to Miss Farah Diba took place in his palace in Teheran on November 23. The marriage will take place on December 21. This will be his third marriage for the forty-year-old Shah. His two previous marriages have been dissolved. His

fiancée, Miss Farah Diba, who is twenty-one, has been studying in Paris. At the ceremony only members of the Royal and Diba families, with the Prime Minister and a few officials, were present. Miss Diba's considerable charm has already won her great popularity.



THE ROMANCE OF GOLD.

"GOLD." By C. H. V. SUTHERLAND. *

An Appreciation by SIR CHARLES PETRIE.

WHEN George Canning began his ministerial career as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the closing years of the 18th century it is alleged that the Russian Ambassador, who spoke every tongue but English, had an interview with him. As Canning at that time spoke only English they were getting on rather slowly when the Ambassador had an inspiration: he repeated emphatically words which sounded like "Oroom, oroom," and at the same time slapped his breeches' pocket. Canning's classical education, combined with his quickness of brain, stood him in good stead; the word was not pronounced that way either at Eton or Christ Church, but what was meant was clearly aurum—gold. The two men understood one another at last, and in due course a Russian subsidy was proposed to in due course a Russian subsidy was proposed to Parliament. In this way was demonstrated the power of gold—and the advantage of a classical education—as a factor in international politics.

In the present fascinating volume Dr. Sutherland has traced the history of the metal from the earliest times down to the present day, and the light that he has thrown in the process upon the story of mankind is very considerable indeed. He rightly deprecates the tendency "to see the rise and fall of empires predominantly—let alone exclusively—in terms of wealth in gold alone," but he continues: but he continues:

Nevertheless the possession of great wealth, and its wise application, are obviously factors of extreme importance, the pertinence of which is clear, for example, to modern men who keenly scrutinize the policy of the United States of America, where over half of the world's stock of gold now is securely held. The possession of great wealth, and its use, are plainly factors which will be more or less potent, and more or less fruitful, according as national leadership and national organization are strong.

The author then proceeds to trace in considerable detail the influence of the possession of gold upon the empires of Egypt, Persia, and Rome, and in spite of his caution he interprets their history to no small extent in terms of this asset. To many readers this study of the Ancient World from the financial

the Ancient World from the financial and economic standpoint will come as a novelty, and the author leaves us in no doubt that his researches have been extensive. From the point of view of pure scholarship this is the best part of the book, and a great deal of fresh ground is broken, but it is when Dr. Sutherland comes to more recent times that his narrative is likely to have the widest appeal.

The New World had not long been discovered before its wealth began to affect first the economy, and then the politics, of the Old, and with the passage of time this tendency increased. In particular was this the passage of time this tendency increased. In particular was this the case in England, where, in the 17th century, both Charles I and the Parliament found themselves in the grip of forces which they did not understand. The value of money was steadily falling, and the price of wheat

steadily falling, and the price of wheat
(a sure index) rose 250 per cent.
between 1570 and 1648. The rise in
the cost of living had in fact been
continuous ever since gold and silver
from the Americas had begun to
arrive in Europe more than a century
before, and had been widely dispersed
owing to the payments made by the
Spanish Government in so many
countries. The old English system by which the
Crown defrayed the expenses of administration out
of its own pocket, only calling for a subsidy from the
taxpayer in an emergency, thus broke down, and the
King was continually obliged to go to his subjects
for money. This weakened his position, and made
Parliament suspicious when it found that the sums it
voted were never enough to meet the Royal needs. voted were never enough to meet the Royal needs.

Then, in one way or another, gold has had a very definite influence upon the movement of populations:

The gold-rushes of California in 1848-9, Ballarat in 1851, and Klondike in 1896, to say nothing of

events in South Africa, resulted in sudden "colonizing" shifts of population which have had far-reaching effects; and Spanish efforts to secure firm possession of American gold—of the extraordinary wealth of which early navigators from Christopher Columbus onwards seem to have been clearly aware—resulted to an amazing degree in Spanish domination in Central and South America.

Nor did the United States remain unaffected. For a period after 1870 the production of gold diminished, while that of silver enormously increased, and the not unnatural result was a general rush to mint silver; attempts to restrict this threw silver upon the market as metal, causing a fall in price, which was severely felt by



A 14TH-CENTURY JEWEL WHICH WAS BEQUEATHED TO NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD, BY ITS FOUNDER, WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM. IT IS IN THE FORM OF A LOMBARDIC LETTER "M," FRAMING THE VIRGIN AND THE ANGEL OF THE ANNUNCIATION.



THE CORONATION CROWN OF RICHARD, EARL OF CORNWALL, AS KING OF THE ROMANS: 13TH CENTURY. FROM THE BOOK "GOLD," REVIEWED BY SIR CHARLES PETRIE ON THIS PAGE. as from the book "Gold" are reproduced by courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. That Hudson, Lid.

India on the one hand, whose wealth was largely in silver, and by the silver producers of the United States on the other. A great agitation thereupon grew up on the part of those principally affected to bring about an international agreement to fix a ratio and make a double standard universal, but this failed largely owing to the opposition of Great Britain and Germany.

A section of opinion in the United States thereupon advocated the establishment of a bimetallic standard independently of Europe, and the question soon roused the fiercest controversy in which moral issues were freely raised. The

hardship of the recent depression turned the belief in silver into something not far short of fanaticism, par-ticularly among the impoverished farmers for whom silver became the magic for, and gold the symbol of, their troubles

THE AUTHOR OF THE BOOK REVIEWED ON THIS PAGE: DR. C. H. V. SUTHERLAND.

Dr. Sutherland was born in 1908, and went to Westminster and later to Christ Church, Oxford. For nine years he was Curator of Pictures at Christ Church, and is now Keeper of Coins at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. He has made a special study of the æsthetic side of coins and medals, ancient and modern, and is the author of "Art in Coinage."

of, their troubles. Those who held this view found a leader in William Jennings Bryan, one of the most remarkable men in the history of the United States. He never doubted that morals and politics were one and the same, and that the judgment of the unsophisticated majority would always be right. With a zeal approaching that which inspired the Crusaders who followed Peter the Hermit he voiced the sentiments of a large section of his fellowthe sentiments of a large section of his fellow-countrymen with the challenging words, "You shall not press down upon the brow of labour this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

The controversy lasted for several years, and the Bimetallists carried the late Confederacy and most of the West, but the urban working-class in the East was sceptical, and tended to accept the argument that free trade and free silver would mean unemployment. Anyhow, at the vital Presidential Election of 1896 the Democrat Bryan was defeated by the Republican McKinley by half a million votes, and gold had won its most notable victory, which was consolidated by the Gold Standard Act of 1900 that definitely placed the United States on a monometallic gold standard. The banner of Bimetallism was raised again in the 'thirties of the present century as one way out of the depression of that period, and the late Sir Robert Horne was one of its protagonists in

period, and the late Sir Robert Horne was one of its protagonists in England. A little earlier Arthur Balfour had been a good deal of a Bimetallist, chiefly because he hoped in this way to revive the prosperity and raise the purchasing-power of India.

power of India.

Dr. Sutherland covers a great deal of ground both skilfully and pleasantly, and not the least interesting chapter in his book is the one he devotes to what he calls "The Endless Treasure of South Africa." In this he describes in some detail modern methods of extracting gold from the earth, and it is, indeed, somewhat startling to be told that "the amount of rock blasted and hoisted out of the mines every day would provide the material for a structure of the size of the Empire State Building in New York." Where South Africa is in question he is an optimist, for he goes on to say that if the country "can now provide half of the gold that the world asks for it can presumably continue to do digible interruption or uncertainty."

so with negligible interruption or uncertainty."

Finally, Dr. Sutherland is Keeper of Coins at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and he is far from content to regard gold merely in a commercial sense—its æsthetic uses make at least as great an appeal to him. It is only right, therefore, that his book should contain many admirable can be put, and a word of praise is due to the publishers for their achievements in this connection.

* "Gold: Its Beauty, Power and Allure." By C. H. V. Sutherland. Illustrated. (Thames and Hudson; 35s.)

ANOTHER OUTSTANDING SALE OF IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN PAINTINGS IN LONDON: £145,000 FOR A CEZANNE, AND A WORLD RECORD £130,000 FOR A GAUGUIN.



SOLD FOR {24,000; " PORTRAIT DE VICTOR CHOCOUET." BY PAUL CEZANNE (1839-1906): ONE OF THE HIGHEST PRICES IN THE SALE. (Oil on canvas: 181 by 15 ins.)

SOLD FOR £7800: "L'ESCALIER DE LA REINE BERTHE A CHARTRES," BY MAURICE UTRILLO (1883-1955), PAINTED IN 1908-9. (Oil on canvas: 29½ by 21½ ins.)



SOLD FOR THE TOP PRICE OF £145,000: " PAYSAN EN BLOUSE BLEUE. ALSO BY CEZANNE: ILLUSTRATED IN OUR ISSUE OF OCTOBER 31. (Oil on canvas: 311 by 25 ins.)

IN our issue of October 31 we illustrated seven of the more important paintings which were due to be offered for auction at Sotheby's on November 25.

The sale proved to be as popular as was anticipated, and the total of £688,958 which was bid for the 196 lots was a fair indication of the interest shown, and, which was bid for the 196 lots was a fair indication of the interest shown, and, for anyone not already convinced, a gauge of the enormously increased value of works of art in recent years and of the prestige of English sale-rooms. As in the huge sale of last year—when the "Garcon au Gilet Rouge" was sold

for £220,000—a canvas by Cézanne fetched the top price. On this occasion the price was a mere £145,000, paid for a rather similar subject, "Paysan en Blouse Bleue." But perhaps more surprising than this price was the £130,000 paid for a Gauguin Tahitian landscape with the arresting title of "Te Tiai Na Ve I Te Rata," which apparently means "I await the letter." This was [Continued below, right.



SOLD FOR £12,000: "ENVIRONS DE MARLY," BY ALFRED SISLEY (1839-1899): SIGNED AND DATED '73. (Oil on canvas: 14% by 21 ins.)



SOLD FOR £14,000: "L'EGLISE DE POURVILLE," BY CLAUDE MONET (1840-1926): AMONG THOSE ILLUSTRATED IN OUR ISSUE OF OCTOBER 31. (Oil on canvas: 25} by 36\$ ins.)



SOLD FOR \$30,000: "LES DECHARGEURS," BY VINCENT VAN GOGH (1853-1890): ALSO IN OUR ISSUE

OF OCTOBER 31. (Oil on canvas; 21½ by 25½ ins.)

(1841-1919). (Oil on canvas; 25½ by 31½ ins.)



(1841-1919). (Oil on canvas: 25½ by 31½ ins.)



SOLD FOR £9100: "L'ENTONNOIR," BY GEORGES BRAQUE (BORN 1882): ONE OF TWO IMPORTANT PAINTINGS BY BRAQUE IN THE SOTHEBY'S SALE. (Oil on canvas: 16½ by 28½ ins.)



SOLD FOR £13,000: "FEMME A LA LAMPE," BY PIERRE BONNARD (1867-1947): ANOTHER OF THE MANY PICTURES THAT FETCHED ABOVE £10,000. (Oit on canvas: 17½ by 23½ ins.)



SOLD FOR £16,000: "PAVOTS DANS UNE VASE DECHINE,"
AN UNUSUAL AND FINE FLOWERPIECE, ALSO BY MONET.

(Oil on canvas: 39\frac{3}{4} by 24 ins.)



SOLD FOR £11,000: "PORTRAIT DE JEANNE HEBUTERNE ASSISE SUR UN LIT," BY AMEDEO MODIGLIANI (1884-1920).

(Oil on canvas: 21% by 15 ins.)



SOLD FOR $\S12,000$: "FAMILLE D'ARLEQUIN," BY PABLO PICASSO (BORN 1881): ALSO ILLUSTRATED IN OUR ISSUE OF OCTOBER 31. (Gouache: $11\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{8}$ ins.)



SOLD FOR £8500: "LES CITRONS," ALSO BY GEORGES BRAQUE: THE SECOND OF TWO IMPORTANT STILL-LIFES BY BRAQUE IN THE SALE. (Oil on canvas: 131 by 173 ins.)

Continued.] the highest price ever paid in a sale-room for a work by Gauguin. Both paintings came from America to be sold; and both of them return there. Among the lesser prices, a number of paintings fetched £10,000 or thereabouts, a second Cézanne £24,000 and a Van Gogh £30,000. An interesting companion-piece to two winter landscapes illustrated in colour in our Christmas Number was a Monet of a church in the snow which raised £14,000. Another Monet, a flowerpiece of great beauty, sold for £16,000, while yet another, a view



SOLD FOR £130,000, A WORLD SALE-ROOM RECORD FOR THE ARTIST: "TE TIAI NA VE I TE RATA,"
BY PAUL GAUGUIN (1848-1903): PREVIOUSLY ILLUSTRATED. (Oil on canvas: 29 by 37) ins.)

of Venice, illustrated in our issue of October 31, fetched £12,000. One of the most interesting items in the sale was a small Picasso gouache of a harlequin family, which also reached £12,000. Another fine work, a clown by Roualt, was sold for £9500, and Modigliani's portrait of Jeanne Hébuterne for £11,000. A Jongkind sold for £7200 and a Utrillo for £7800. For "The Drawing that never was"—a pencil drawing of a nude by Modigliani—see our unusual photograph later in this issue.

I IMAGINE that most people whose adult memories go back to the First World War and the 1920's will be familiar to some extent with the work of Forain (1852–1931), that enormously industrious illustrator and satirist who imposed his mordant and sometimes cruel wit upon Paris for half a century, doing for post-1870 France what Gavarni and Daumier had done for a previous generation; but doing it with perhaps less profound feeling and more elegance. It is the fate of political caricaturists to have the substance of their comments forgotten very soon after the event which has provoked their anger or derision, because the party, or indeed sometimes even the international, squabbles of fifty years ago seem very nearly incomprehensible.

I dare say the subject of this drawing (Fig. 2) was of absorbing interest in its day, whereas now



FIG. 1. "THE PRODIGAL SON," A REMARKABLE ETCHING BY JEAN-LOUIS FORAIN (1852-1931), EXECUTED RATHER AFTER THE MANNER OF REMBRANDT, TO WHOM FORAIN HAS BEEN COMPARED AS AN ETCHER. (11½ by 17½ ins.)

Reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

we are merely delighted by its draughtsmanship rather than by its message
which, I presume, was concerned with
some occasion when, in the opinion of
Forain, the Third Republic was on
the point of relying upon force rather
than upon law. Perhaps the most
popular of Forain's more pungent works
have been the long series of illustrations,
and some paintings, in which he
has depicted poor scared litigants
being bullied by counsel—of which
class this painting from the Tate Gallery
(Fig. 3) is as good as any. Quite
apart from its subject it is a fascinating picture to study, because, while
it makes a most powerful impression
upon one, as you gaze at it you realise
that here is a painting which is essentially
the work of a fine draughtsman, rather
than of a man who thought naturally
in terms of colour. And yet—and this
is what set me off upon the subject—
when, as apparently he rarely did,
he used water-colour, he produced the
most exquisite little pictures, as delicate
as a butterfly's wing, as could—and
perhaps still can—be seen at the exhibition at the Tooth Gallery; the
painting which was illustrated in The
Illustrated London News of November 14
on the page devoted to that show.

I have to admit that this was a facet of the man's career with which many other Englishmen besides myself are unfamiliar. So I pursued the subject further and discovered—as so often happens—that I was even more ignorant than I imagined. I knew many lithographs, though of course by no means all of his vast output (there are about 2500 of his newspaper illustrations alone

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

By FRANK DAVIS.



TALKING ABOUT FORAIN.

in the Bibliothèque Nationale), had seen at one time or another many paintings, including at the Tate both the Prétoire illustrated and the charming academic nude which hangs opposite to it, some drawings and now this water-colour. What I had not realised was that at a certain period he had taken to etching and, in this field alone, had won the esteem of such excellent judges in their day as Campbell Dodgson of the British Museum and Max Lehrs at Dresden. The former placed him among the greatest of the world's etchers; the latter went very much further and declared that in "The Prodigal Son" (Fig. 1), reproduced here from the British Museum example, he was the equal of Rembrandt. I must say that having looked at this truly remarkable print before reaching this point—it has a wonderful depth and richness—this seems a trifle extravagant. None the less, together with a few others of its kind, it can surely be classed as among the very finest of Bible illustrations of any age—very much of the people and for the people in the mood of Millet's "Angelus," and it is no wonder that it astonished his contemporaries.

Forain was known as a man of the world, as an observer of all that went on in the law courts, the restaurants, the corridors of the Opera, the side streets of Paris—and he suddenly appears in the rôle, if not of a minor prophet at least of a deeply religious person, for there is no mistaking the depth of feeling behind these etchings. Said one well-known critic in 1900: "Perhaps there is the fire of an apostle beneath the laughter of the sceptic"—and we can well believe there was, for the truly comic artist, whether Aristophanes or Molière, is at heart deadly serious.

Forain could never have carried out his large series of lithographs at once laughing at the follies and vices of mankind and at the same time sympathising with its sorrows, if he had been merely a clown. His very diffidence in these religious etchings is in itself proof of his humility; it is

catalogue of these etchings in 1912, that the most successful plates of the series of religious etchings are those in which Christ is absent. There is enormous dramatic force in this treatment, to recall but one of them, in the etching entitled "Après l'Apparition" in which, if my memory is not at fault, the two disciples, after the supper at Emmaus, are seated at one end of the table gazing



FIG. 2. "MARIANNE," A DRAWING BY FORAIN WHICH APPEARED IN A SALE AT SOTHEBY'S ON NOVEMBER 25. IT IS ONE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF POLITICAL CARICATURES EXECUTED BY FORAIN DURING HIS PROLIFIC CAREER.

(Black ink, with brush and blue crayon; 9½ by 8½ ins.)

across it awestruck at—nothing. Every nervous line is expressive. Some will perhaps object that this is merely a theatrical trick; if so, it is good theatre, just as it is good theatre when we are allowed to imagine the ghost of Banquo through the guilty conscience of Macbeth. As I write these words the hair on my head begins to stand up as I call to mind Charles Laughton in the banquet scene years ago at the Old Vic.

"A History of Modern Art" I have just read makes no mention of Forain, but he was greatly admired as much by both Degas and Cézanne, who can scarcely be accused of low-browism, as by the man in the street who had heard of neither of these giants. I see, too, that he exhibited some water-colours in the fourth Impressionist exhibition of 1879 side by side with Degas, Mary Cassatt, Monet and Pissarro, and he was a familiar figure at those famous dinners given by the dealer Vollard in his cellar and duly noted in "Souvenirs d'un Marchand de Tableaux"—a gossipy, disorderly book which is, none the less, revealing; from it I have discovered that the urbane, the witty, the effervescent Forain had an interest which I don't remember to have read about elsewhere. He was farmer as well as artist, for Vollard tells how, on going to visit him at his property near Versailles he found him looking at a magnificent bull and naturally concluded that he was going to paint the animal; not at all, he was looking him over before sending him to the local agricultural show.

Stories about him are many, one or two unprintable. He detested long-winded eloquence (how one's heart warms to him!), and was a master of the brief pungent repartee—a gift which did not desert him even on his deathbed. His doctor assured him that there was nothing organically wrong with him; "Good," said he, "I die cured." "How long did you take over this drawing?" he was asked on one occasion. "Fifty years," and a very proper reply, which could well be made by any artist who has pursued his exacting craft with single-minded devotion all his life.



FIG. 3. "LE PRETOIRE," AN EXAMPLE OF FORAIN'S BEST-KNOWN TYPE OF WORK —A HIGHLY SATIRICAL LEGAL SCENE, FULL OF LIFE AND BRILLIANTLY EXECUTED.

(Oil on canvas: 25g by 32 ins.) (Reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the Tate Gallery.)

Illustrations copyright S.P.A.D.E.M., Paris.

noticeable that there are numerous first attempts given up before he has gone more than half-way, and yet more noticeable that while in the Bible scenes so magnificently etched by Rembrandt the figure of Christ is invariably present, Forain hesitates to portray Him—nor even the Virgin and St. John leaving the Sepulchre. "I see neither the type of their faces nor their expression," he confessed. Hence the conclusion reached by Marcel Guérin in the two volumes of his

CHURCHES CARVED FROM THE SOLID ROCK-AT LALIBELA, IN ETHIOPIA.



THE PORCH OF THE CROSS-SHAPED ROCK-CUT CHURCH OF GHIORGHIS AT LALIBELA. THE WELL-LIKE COURT IN WHICH THE CHURCH STANDS IS APPROACHED BY A TUNNEL CUT THROUGH THE SURROUNDING ROCK.

IN our issue of November 14 we published as the week's "Unusual Photograph" a view of the façade of Emmanuel, one of the extraordinary rockcut churches of Lalibela, in Northern Ethiopia. These churches were built (or rather carved) in a most interesting way. A deep, wide trough was cut down into the soft rock in such a way as to leave an immense free-standing block of rock. This mass was then carved in the form of a church and hollowed out into nave, chapels, altars and the like. Lalibela is situated 200 miles to the north of Addis Ababa in the very mountainous province of Lasta. Wilfred Thesiger took the series of photographs of these churches which we reproduce here (and on the next two pages) during a recent journey in Ethiopia, travelling to Lalibela from Waldia, on the Addis Ababa-Asmara road—a three-day journey by mule across the mountains. There are ten of these rock-hewn churches in three groups in a small area at Lalibela and others in the surrounding country-side. They date from the early 13th century and are attributed by tradition to King Lalibela. The largest of Medhani Alem (The Saviour of the World), [Continued overleaf.]



FREE-STANDING COLUMNS, WHICH APPARENTLY SUPPORT THE EDGE OF THE GABLED ROOF OF MEDHANI ALEM (THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD). THIS IS, OF COURSE, AN ILLUSION AS THE CHURCH IS COMPLETELY MONOLITHIC.



THE FACADE OF MEDHANI ALEM, WITH HUMAN FIGURES GIVING THE SCALE OF THE COLUMNS. THIS IS THE LARGEST OF THE ROCK-CUT CHURCHES OF LALIBELA AND IT IS 110 FT. BY 77 FT. AND 35 FT. HIGH.



THE DOORWAY OF A CHURCH, CUT INTO A SHEER FACE—THE WHOLE FACADE IS SHOWN ON A LATER PAGE. AT EACH CORNER OF THE DOOR THE STONE IS CARVED TO MIMIC QUITE UNNECESSARY WOODEN BEAM-HEADS.

LALIBELA CHURCHES—FASCINATING DETAILS.



A SILVER-COVERED WOODEN DRUM SUCH AS ARE USED IN CHURCH SERVICES IN ETHIOPIA. THIS ONE WAS PHOTOGRAPHED AT LALIBELA.



A CORNER OF THE CHURCH OF GHENETTA MARIAM AND THE TROUGH-LIKE COURTYARD. THIS VIEW SHOWS HOW THE ROOF IS LEVEL. WITH THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.



IN THE DEEP WELL-LIKE TROUGH, WHICH HAS BEEN CUT TO SEPARATE THE MASS OF ROCK OUT OF WHICH A CHURCH IS CUT, CAN BE SEEN A BRIDGE LINKING TWO CHURCHES.







A SELECTION OF THE TYPES OF WINDOW CUT THROUGH THE OUTER WALLS OF THE MONOLITHIC CHURCHES OF LALIBELA TO ADMIT LIGHT INTO THE INTERIOR. IN THREE OUT OF FOUR THE WINDOWS ARE SURROUNDED BY THE IMITATIONS OF QUITE UNNECESSARY WOODEN BEAM ENDS. A MORE ELABORATE EXAMPLE APPEARS AT THE FOOT OF THE PAGE.





THE CHURCH OF IMRAHA. UNLIKE ALL THE REST SHOWN ON THESE PACES, THIS IS A BUILT-UP CHURCH, CONSTRUCTED IN A CAVE IN THE MIDST OF A JUNIPER FOREST. IT IS NORTH OF LALIBELA.

Continued.] which measures 110 by 77 ft. and is 35 ft. high. It has been cut from a solid block of rock which was separated from the surrounding rock by deep trenches. Another church, Abba Libanos, has been separated on all four sides from the enclosing rock but is still attached to the rock above. Others are hollowed out of the cliff-face formed by one of the deep trenches. The churches are elaborately and carefully carved out inside as they are outside, with pillars, staircases, galleries, domes and arches; and are often divided into a sanctuary, a nave and aisles. They are reached in many cases through sloping tunnels through the rock. [Continued opposite.]



ONE OF THE WINDOWS OF THE CHURCH OF GHIORGHIS, OTHER VIEWS OF WHICH APPEAR ON THE OTHER PAGES. THIS IS A RELATIVELY LIVELY DESIGN IN AN OTHERWISE GRIM FACADE.

Photographs by Wilfred Thesiger, D.S.O.

THE CHURCH OF ABBA LIBANOS AT LALIBELA, THIS IS COMPLETELY FREE FROM THE ROCK FROM WHICH IT WAS CUT, EXCEPT FOR THE ROOF, WHICH IS STILL THE LIVING ROCK OF THE CLIFF.

Continued.] There is a theory that Egyptian craftsmen were imported to construct the churches, but it has been established by David Buxton and others that there is a continuous native tradition in their construction which goes back to the pre-Christian monolith of Axum. The churches of Lalibela appear to have been copies of earlier built-up churches constructed of stone, wood and plaster. One such church, that of Imraha, built in a great cave in a forest of junipers, is a day's journey to the north of Lalibela. Most of these built-up churches were destroyed during the Muslim invasion of Ethiopia under [Continued opposite.]

PATTERNS AND ARCHITECTURAL FANTASIES IN ROCK-CUT LALIBELA CHURCHES.



LOOKING DOWN UPON THE ROOF AND COURT OF ONE OF THE ROCK-CUT CHURCHES OF LALIBELA IN ETHIOPIA. IN THE DISTANCE IS PART OF THE MODERN VILLAGE OF LALIBELA.



THIS CHURCH, WITH ITS FACADE OF ROUND-HEADED ARCHES, WAS CUT INTO THE CLIFF FORMED BY THE TRENCH WHICH WAS CUT TO ISOLATE ANOTHER MONOLITHIC CHURCH.



LOOKING DOWN ON THE ROOF OF THE CHURCH OF GHENETTA MARIAM (THE GARDEN OF MARY), WITH ITS PATTERN OF CROSSES AND ARCHES CARVED IN RELIEF OUT OF THE ROOF.



THE ROCK-CUT CHURCH OF GHENETTA MARIAM, WHICH LIES ABOUT FOUR HOURS BY MULE FROM LALIBELA. THE CUT-OUT COLUMNS GIVE IT AN ODD GREEK LOOK, WHEN IT IS SEEN FROM A DISTANCE.



THE CROSS-SHAPED CHURCH OF GHIORGHIS (ST. GEORGE) STANDING IN THE DEEP HOLE OF THE ROCK OUT OF WHICH IT WAS CARVED. ON THE LEFT, A SIMPLE GARGOYLE DRAINS THE FLAT ROOF.



THE FLAT ROOF OF THE CHURCH OF GHIORGHIS (SEE ALSO LEFT), THE ONLY CROSS-SHAPED CHURCH AT LALIBELA, SHOWING THE SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PATTERN OF DIMINISHING CROSSES.

Continued.] Muhammad Gran in the 16th century. The oldest one which has survived is that of Debra Damot on the Eritrean border, which may date back to the 6th century. The rock-hewn churches of Lalibela are extraordinarily different in their styles, but they have all retained tell-tale reproductions of the architectural elements which were necessary in the built-up churches, but which are unnecessary in the monolithic copies. It is interesting that some of the wooden features of the built-up churches which have been carefully reproduced in stone in these Lalibela churches had already been translated into stone in the sculptured decoration on the monolith of Axum. There is also evidence to show that the methods of construction used in these buildings [Continued opposite.]



Photographs by Wilfred Thesiger, D.S.O.

Continued.] and also on the monolith of Axum derive from methods once used in Southern Arabia, the land from which the ancient Habasha, who give their name to Abyssinia, migrated to Ethiopia as early as the First Millenium B.C. During his journeys in Southern Arabia, Wilfred Thesiger discovered a mountain known as Jabal Habashiya to the north-east of the Hadhramaut. Services are still held in the churches at Lalibela, which is a place of pilgrimage from all over the country.

(Left.) THE GROVE OF JUNIPERS AT IMRAHA, A DAY'S JOURNEY BY MULE FROM LALIBELA. AMONG THIS FOREST, IN A GREAT CAVE, STANDS ONE OF THE FEW BUILT-UP CHURCHES WHICH SURVIVED THE INVASION OF MUHAMMAD GRAN IN THE 16TH CENTURY.

JUST BEFORE THE GREAT CHARIOT RACE IN "BEN-HUR": A THRILLING MOMENT IN M.G.M.'S SPECTACULAR FILM OF THIS FAMOUS

TALE.

A NEW spectacular version of "Ben-Hur," which has been made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, has made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, has its première in this country on December 16. The story country on December 16. The story country on the story country on the story country of the story country of the story country of the story country of the story of t the main characters is interwoven. Judah Ben-Hur (Charlton Heston), a prince of one of the richest families of Judea, through an accident, comes under the displeasure of the Roman Governor. His mother put sites are sentenced to life. of the Roman Governor. His mother and sister are sentenced to life imprisonment while Ben-Hur becomes a galley slave. During a moment of prostration while on the harsh march to his new employment, a stranger gives him water and revives him enough to endure his sufferings. By saving the life of his galley commander, Quintus his galley commander, Quintus freedom and becomes the latter adopted son. However, he leaves Rome to go back to Judæa to look for his family. He takes part in the chariot race in which he is shown here with the team of greys; the challent race in which put in the challent race in which put is shown here with the team of greys; he defeats the Roman, Messals (Stephen Boyd), who was once his friend but who helped to ruin his family. He finds his mother and sister again who both by a miracle are cured of leprosy. He meets again his childhood friend, Esther, who has become a follower of Jesus. He witnesses the grim crucifixion of the Man who once gave him of the Man who not gave him sufferings. The hatred of the Romans which had been a guiding force in his life begins to leave him and he feels nothing but pity for his oppressors. Other scenes showing incidents from the life of Christ, that appear in this ambitious film, are shown on page 894. are shown on page 804.





THE WISE MEN BEARING GIFTS TO THE INFANT CHRIST IN HIS MOTHER'S ARMS IN THE STABLE AT BETHLEHEM: A CRIB-LIKE SCENE FROM THE FILM "BEN-HUR."



CHRIST HANGING ON THE CROSS BETWEEN THE TWO THIEVES. A LARGE CROWD WATCHES THE GRIM ENACTMENT OF THE GOSPEL STORY AS DARKNESS FALLS UPON THE EARTH.

FROM THE EPIPHANY TO THE CRUCIFIXION: TWO DRAMATIC SCENES OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST FROM THE FILM "BEN-HUR."

There are two aspects of "Ben-Hur" that we show in this issue; the great drama of the story of Christ, and the savage and licentious world of the Roman Empire that can be seen in the double-page of the chariot race. This film, which is directed by William Wyler, has been five years in preparation. It includes 452 speaking rôles and 25,000 extras. This enormous project was filmed chiefly in Italy at the Cinecitta studios outside Rome and near Anzio.

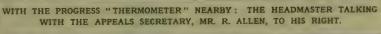
The studio was dominated by the vast arena that had to be built for the chariot race; also the ancient city of Jerusalem had to be built. The numbers of people, apparatuses, animals and sets can only be called astronomical in their immensity. General Wallace, who wrote the manuscript of his novel in longhand in purple ink, could only be amazed by the techniques that have gone into Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's re-creation of his answer to the agnostic's doubts.



THE EDUCATION OF BRITISH YOUTH - XLIV. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL.









A VIEW OF PART OF THE NEW SCHOOL BLOCK WHICH WAS OPENED IN MAY OF THIS YEAR, WITH THE PLAYING FIELDS BEYOND.



AN INSPIRING REMINDER OF A FAMOUS PAST PUPIL IN THE SCHOOL HALL. THE PAINTING IS THE WORK OF A. DEVIS.

Pocklington School, whose new classrooms and laboratories were opened on May 23, owes its foundation to the enthusiasm of the Canons of St. Paul's in the time of Henry VIII. For it was on May 24, 1514, that, following the recent example of Dean Colet, John Dolman or Dowman, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Canon of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of Suffolk, obtained a licence from the King at Eltham Palace to found a Gild in the Parish Church at Pocklington which was to contain a Grammar School. The School escaped the provisions of the Charities Act of 1547 by the energetic action of John

Dolman's heir, Thomas, who claimed that his uncle had never completed the formal transfer of the property to the Gild, and petitioned the Parliament as the rightful heir for leave to use the property to establish a school in accordance with the intentions of his uncle. In a deed of December 1, 1525, John Dolman had granted lands to St. John's College, Cambridge, to provide Scholarships there for boys from Pocklington School and his interest in the College is marked by the foundation of nine Sizarships and the five Scholarships. He further obliged the officers of the Gild to consult [Continued overleaf.

POCKLINGTON: A SCHOOL FOUNDED



HOW TO MAKE A FORWARD DEFENSIVE STROKE: MR. M. H. STEVENSON, A CAMBRIDGE BLUE, GIVING INSTRUCTION BY THE OLD BOYS PRESENTATION PAVILION.



WELL-EQUIPPED WITH TEST-TUBES, BUNSEN-BURNERS BUNSEN-BURNERS AND RETORTS: A CLASS AT WORK IN THE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

FIELD GUN.





A SCENE IN THE CRAFTS ROOM DURING A LETTERING AND PAINTING LESSON. DVORAK'S "STABAT MATER,"
ARTISTICALLY ADVERTISED IN THE BACKGROUND, WAS GIVEN A FINE PERFORMANCE AT THE SCHOOL.

Continued.] the College about the appointment of a Headmaster, and thus until the passing of the Endowed Schools Act of 1875 the Fellows of St. John's, together with the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish, formed the Governing Body of the School. In the latter half of the 16th century there were about 140 boys in the School, and the College Admission Registers of St. John's and Gonville and Caius show that the School at this time, as later, was attracting boys from all parts of Yorkshire and was strongly Roman Catholic in its sympathies. Perhaps it was some surviving tradition of those days that led Mrs. Wilberforce

HOW TO MANIPULATE PUPPETS: THE DIFFICULT OPERATION DEMONSTRATED WITH A VIOLINIST AND GUITAR PLAYER BY THE SCHOOL PUPPETEER, D. DRESCHER (LEFT).

200 years later to remove her son from the Wesleyan tendencies of his aunt at Wimbledon and entrust him to the Rev. Kingsman Baskett at Pocklington School. The School is this year celebrating the 200th anniversary of William Wilberforce, "the Great Emancipator," surely one of her greatest sons, who while he was at Pocklington from 1771-1776 began his lifelong work by penning his first public protest against the Slave Trade from some study in the School House. The old School House of those days was taken down in 1818, when the School's fortunes were at their lowest ebb. The

Photographs specially taken for "The Illustrated London News" by Chris Ware, Keystone Press Agency Ltd.

IN 1514 BY A CANON OF ST. PAUL'S.



A VIEW OF THE FRONT OF THE SCHOOL, WITH THE HEADMASTER'S HOUSE ON THE LEFT. THIS PART OF POCK-



THE ART OF DISCUS-THROWING DEMONSTRATED: A. J. MALTBY, A CAMBRIDGE BLUE, SHOWING A. M. R. BURGIN THE CORRECT STANCE.





WHERE A HISTORIAN IN THE MAKING STUDIES A GREAT FIGURE OF THE PAST: A SCENE OF CONCENTRATION IN A THREE-MAN PREFECTS' STUDY.

125 boys of 1657 had dwindled so that from 1787-1817 a school with a revenue of £1000 a year had taught only twenty boys. The scandal was the subject of many protests to the Fellows of St. John's, who finally sent a Commission of enquiry and though they extracted the information from the Headmaster, Thomas Shields, that there was only one boy in the school, they found him working in a sawpit. Much of the present Headmaster's House dates from Shields' rebuilding in 1818. Pocklington remained unknown to the wider world until the genius of a shrewd Irishman, C. F. Hutton, Headmaster from



"WHAT SHALL I DO WHEN I LEAVE SCHOOL?": A BOY IS HELPED TO DECIDE BY MR. R. T. E. ALLEN, THE CAREERS MASTER.

1880-1910, made it famous for the study of Hebrew and the notable succession of scholars sent to Cambridge who later became eminent in the Church. But Hutton had no head for finance; the 150 boys of 1905 strank in five years to forty-eight, and although he tried to resist the attempts of the East Riding County Council to put his house in order, he was obliged before he retired to accept a Government grant. The next thirty years saw a steady development despite the anxieties of two wars and the slump of 1931, over which triumphed the the variatility and energy of the Headmaster, P. C. Sands. [Continued cerelegi.

POCKLINGTON SCHOOL: A NOVEL ALARM SYSTEM; AND TWO DORMITORIES.



"WANTED": POCKLINGTON'S PREFECTS' NOVEL ALARM SYSTEM—DESIGNED AND INSTALLED BY ONE OF THEIR NUMBER—SHOWING ITS EFFICIENCY.



A CONVENIENT WAY OF SENDING WASHING TO THE LAUNDRY: THE WALL DEPOSITS IN WHICH DIRTY LINEN IS PLACED TO BE RETURNED THE NEXT DAY.



A STORY BEFORE BEDTIME: MATRON DOREEN ARTON READING A TALE OF ADVENTURE TO SOME JUNIOR BOYS IN OXFORD DORMITORY.

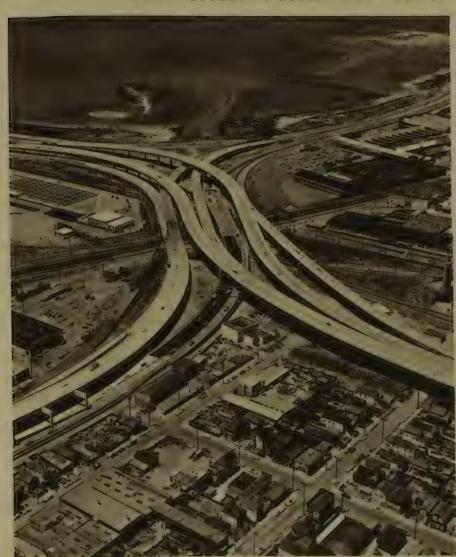
Continued.] The end of World War II brought a new Headmaster, R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker, and new opportunities under the new Education Act. Freed now from control by the County Council, the School enjoys Direct Grant Status. Under the guidance of a strong Governing Body the School's numbers have grown from 211 to 473, a completely new Junior School and Boarding House was opened in 1951, the playing fields have been developed and extended into 36 acres of level sports grounds, and the foresight of the Governors was this year rewarded by the opening of new ranges of buildings costing £45,000. In fact, since the war the Governors have spent no less than £125,000 on capital



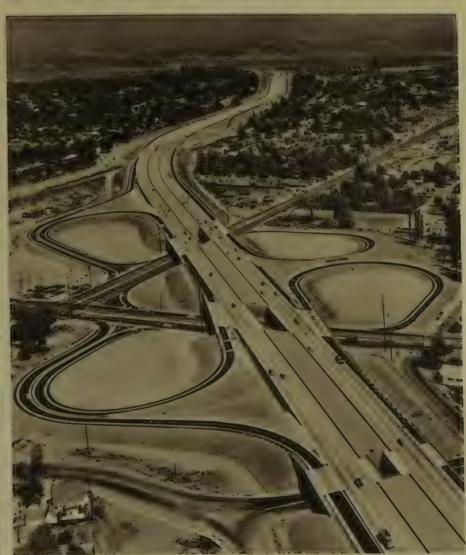
ANOTHER BEDTIME SCENE—IN CAMBRIDGE DORMITORY: SOME YOUNGER BOYS QUIETLY READING THE BIBLE BEFORE GOING TO SLEEP.

improvements and have just launched an appeal for a further £30,000 to complete their programme, which has already passed the original target of £20,000. The School began in the 13th-century Parish Church, sometimes called "the Cathedral of the Wolds"; and here it continues to worship, for this magnificent church is better than any chapel and takes its part in shaping the life and thought of Pocklington boys. There have been times in the School's long history when the future was very uncertain; such times may recur again, but not if it is allowed to develop its own life and genius as one of the small number of Direct Grant Boarding Schools.

THE ROAD PROBLEM-HOW AMERICA HAS ANSWERED IT.



THE EAST BAY DISTRIBUTION STRUCTURE NEAR SAN FRANCISCO: AN AMAZING ROAD SYSTEM, ON THE WEST COAST WHICH LOOKS RATHER LIKE A DIAGRAM IN A WORK OF ANATOMY.

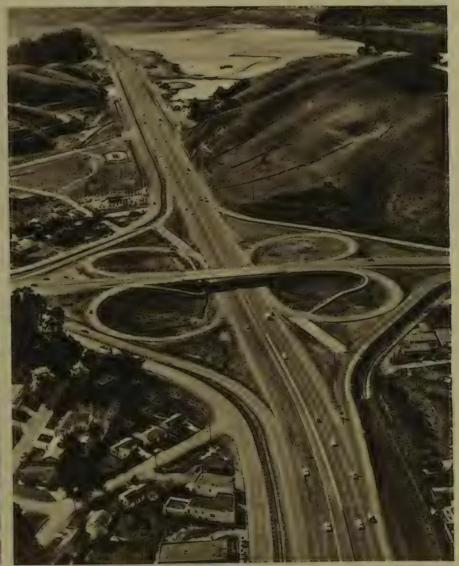


AN ENDLESS KNOT OF LOVE: THE SAN BERNADINO FREEWAY IN THE CITY OF EL MONTE. THE U.S.A. LEADS THE WORLD IN THE DESIGN OF MODERN HIGHWAYS THAT KEEP TRAFFIC MOVING.



THE DIVISION STREET INTERCHANGE IN SAN FRANCISCO. IT IS INTERESTING TO COMPARE THESE BOLD AND IMAGINATIVE STRUCTURES WITH PRESENT-DAY DESIGN IN THIS COUNTRY.

Recently in this country with the opening of M1 and much discussion about the increasing congestion of roads, there have been renewed demands that the damage done long ago by the rolling English drunkard should now be put right. It is interesting in this connection to study some examples of how America has dealt with this problem on the West Coast. These magnificent structures have the grandeur and size that is well suited to the country in which they are



A FOUR-LEAF CLOVER INTERCHANGE IN MARIN COUNTY: A STRUCTURE ADAPTED TO A LESS URBAN SURROUNDING. THE AMERICAN ROADS ARE BUILT ON THE SCALE OF THE COUNTRY.

built. Their purpose is wholly for the motor-car; the pedestrian has no place in their design. They are intended to keep traffic moving as quickly as possible with the least risk of accident. The lanes are wide and the road signs are as clear as possible. America, as the developer of the mass motor-car, has also produced the roads to avoid mass congestion. The dangers of congestion in this country are presenting a problem whose solution is a vital necessity.

HOW SCIENTISTS UNDERSTAND THE UNIVERSE.

VI. WHAT GOES ON INSIDE THE STARS

By H. BONDI, F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics, King's College, London.

C 1959. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS & SKETCH LTD.

In the previous article it was described how absolute luminosity and surface temperature and, therefore, radius, come to be known for a large number of stars, and how for quite a few other stars the mass, too, has been determined. The next question to investigate is whether these different characteristics are related to each other. For this purpose we draw a diagram, in which we represent the surface temperature and the absolute luminosity for each star for which these characteristics are known. This is referred to as a Hertzsprung - Russell diagram, after the first two astronomers who constructed it. Such a diagram is illustrated on the opposite page. Each star is represented as a point. The cooler the star is, the further the representative point is to the right; the hotter, the further it is to the left. Hence all red stars appear towards the right of the diagram; yellow stars neither right nor left but in the middle, and white, or bluish-white stars on the left. The greater the intrinsic luminosity of a star is, i.e., the more light it sends out, the higher up it appears on the diagram. The brightest stars appear near the top; the faintest ones near the foot of the diagram. It is then observed that the large majority of stars lie in a broad band reaching from the bottom right-hand corner (faint red stars). This band of stars is known as the main sequence, and any star belonging to this band is referred to as a

corner (bright blue stars). This band of stars is known as the main sequence, and any star belonging to this band is referred to as a main sequence star. Our own sun is a main sequence star and appears roughly in the middle of the diagram. Stretching from a point on the main sequence, a little above the sun to the top right-hand corner, we have another family of stars. These stars are called Red Giants. As these stars appear so high in the diagram they are very bright stars; they send out a large amount of heat so high in the diagram they are very bright stars; they send out a large amount of heat and light. However, they are only red, that is to say, their surface temperature is not high. Accordingly, not much heat and light is emitted per unit area of surface on such a star. In order to make up the total emission the whole surface area of these stars must be immense. They are greatly distended stars. Some of them have a radius a hundred times the radius of the radius a hundred times the radius of the sun, which itself is a hundred times the radius of the earth. Finally, we notice a group of stars towards the bottom left-hand corner. These are called the White Dwarfs and they are in every respect the opposite of the Red Giants. They do not emit much light altogether, but the surface is white-hot and so emits a lot of heat and light per unit area. Accordingly, the total surface area must be small and the total surface area must be small, and these objects are tiny by comparison with other stars. Their radius is often not much

other stars. Their radius is often not much larger than the radius of the earth. There are other, rarer types of star which will not be referred to here. It may, however, be worth mentioning that fully investigated stars form a somewhat unrepresentative collection, because a bright star is visible over a very much larger distance than a faint star. Thus, our information about bright stars has been gained from a much larger region than our knowledge of faint ones, and so the bright ones are greatly over-represented.

than our knowledge of faint ones, and so the bright ones are greatly over-represented.

In another diagram we can represent the stellar masses. Once again, we draw faint stars low down and bright stars high up in the diagram; but now the position near the left means that the star has small mass, whereas a position towards the right means that a star has a large mass. This diagram is not nearly as well-populated as the other one because not nearly so many stellar masses are is not nearly as well-populated as the other one because not nearly so many stellar masses are known. But it emerges clearly that most stars follow a well-defined band, stars of small mass being faint and stars of large mass being bright. However, it should be pointed out that virtually all the stars forming this band belong to the main sequence. Probably because of their vast extent, Red Giants do not usually have a companion, and so almost no masses are known for them. White Dwarfs seem to lie definitely below the band.

What can the theory of stellar structure tell us about all these bodies and their characteristics, as shown in these two diagrams? First, the theory shows us that we have to distinguish sharply between the White Dwarfs and all other stars. In all other stars the material behaves virtually throughout the star as a gas, that is, as a highly compressible medium in which temperature, density and pressure are related as in an ordinary

gas such as, say, the air. However, owing to the enormous pressures in the interiors of stars, the density of the material is very large compared with density of the material is very large compared with the density of gases as we know them in our surroundings. For example, the density of air is not much more than one part in a thousand of that of water; but the mean density of the sun is 1.4 times that of water. It is a ridiculous but curious thought that, if one put the sun on an ocean large enough to hold it and forgot about its steam-raising properties, then it would sink. Naturally, the density at the surface of the sun is much lower than at the centre where it may reach the colossal figure of eighty or a hundred times that of water, about eight times as heavy as lead. It is, indeed, remarkable that material can be so highly compressed and yet behave as a gas. It is, indeed, remarkable that material can be so highly compressed and yet behave as a gas. This gaseous behaviour at enormous densities is, to some extent, due to the very high temperatures prevailing in the centres of the star—temperatures of ten million degrees centigrade or more. The fact that the centres of the stars are so very much hotter than the surfaces leads to a flow of energy from the central regions to the outer parts. It is



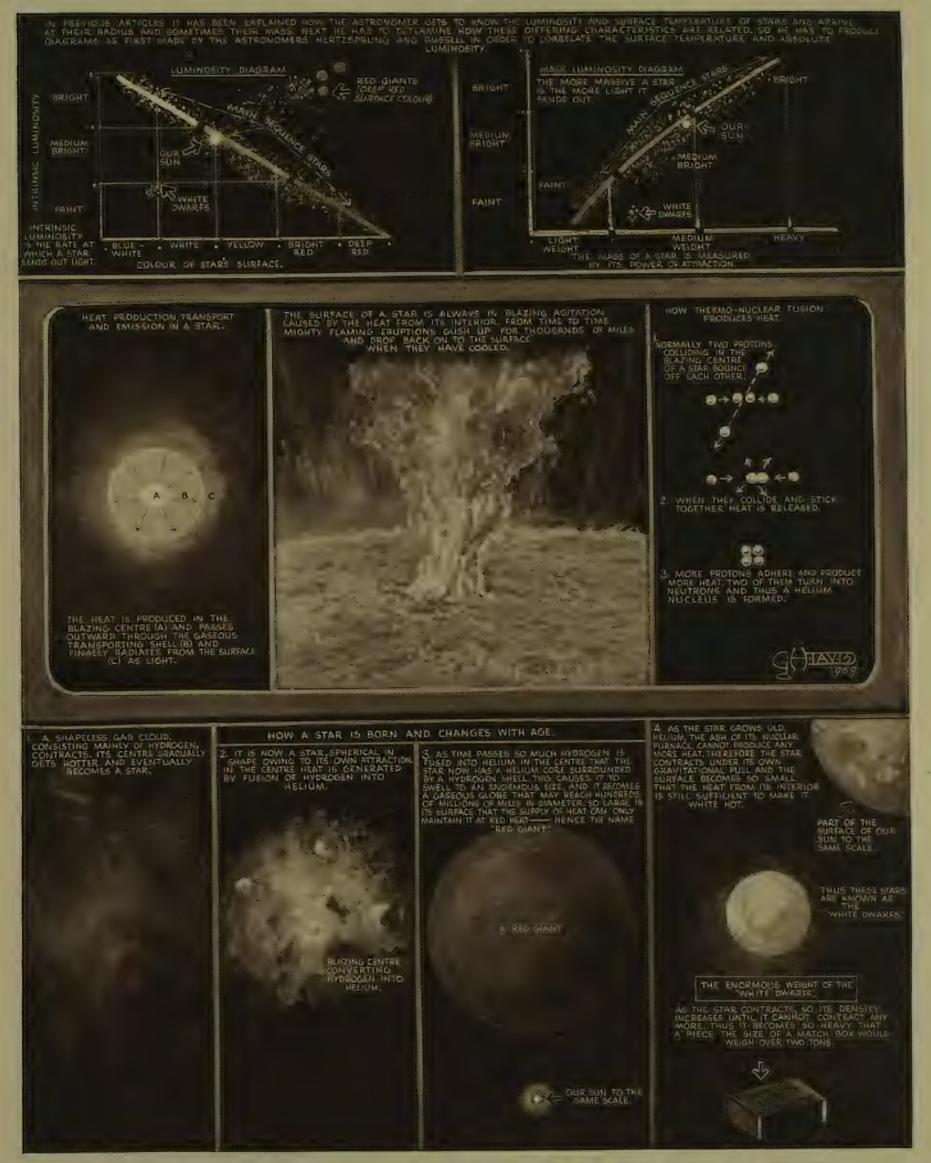
IN THESE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOUTH-WEST QUARTER OF THE SUN—TAKEN IN AUGUST 1915 AT INTERVALS OF TWO DAYS—THE BUBBLING OF THE SURFACE LAYERS IS CLEARLY VISIBLE.

this flow that, on emerging into space on the surface of the star, forms the radiation of heat and light by which the star is seen. Allowing for the fact that the theorist must always bear in mind the tremendous gravitational pull of the star on the tremendous gravitational pull of the star on its own matter, the problem he faces can conveniently be divided into two parts. First the problem of the transport of heat from the central regions to the surface, and secondly, the generation of heat in the central regions. It was, again, one of Eddington's remarkable discoveries that the problem could be so divided and that useful information could be gained from the solution of the first problem alone. This was of great importance for the development of the subject because though means were to hand to solve this problem in the mid-'twenties, the problem of energy generation required an understanding of nuclear physics that was not available until 1938. Eddington was able to show that, if the composition of the star was the same throughout, that is to say, if the able to show that, if the composition of the star was the same throughout, that is to say, if the distribution of chemical elements was uniform throughout the star, then the flow of energy demanded that there should be a relation between that mass, luminosity, and radius in which the radius played a completely subordinate part, so subordinate that one could often forget about it. In this way he derived his famous mass-luminosity relation that fits the observed curve very well indeed. His theory also enabled him to infer the central temperature of the stars. The remarkable central temperature of the stars. The remarkable result he obtained was that there was very little variation in central temperature from one main sequence star to any other. This result puzzled him very much because he correctly supposed that the rate of nuclear energy production depended on temperature, and the energy requirements of different stars differ greatly. In a celebrated phrase he asked: does matter release energy at as definite a temperature as water releases steam at

It needed much progress in nuclear physics before this problem could be solved. The first remarkable point to be clear about is how very remarkable point to be clear about is how very little energy per unit mass is actually liberated in stars. The amount of average solar matter required to produce as much light and heat as a small (40-watt) electric light bulb is 200 tons. This may be compared with a human being whose heat output is more than a hundred watts, even when sitting down. The enormous brilliance of the sun is only due to the fact that it is so very deep. Behind every square foot of its surface there lies a tremendous depth of matter, the distance from the centre to the surface being 440,000 miles. All tremendous depth of matter, the distance from the centre to the surface being 440,000 miles. All the energy released in this region can flow out into space only through the surface. We understand now the nuclear reactions that actually produce the energy in the stars. They are all concerned with the transmutation of hydrogen into helium. At the temperatures prevailing at the centres of the stars the hydrogen nuclei (protons), stripped by the heat motion of their electrons, rush about and frequently collide with each other. The vast majority of the collisions are not so hard as to lead to any noticeable result; but every now and then (one collision out of every thousand million million million to be precise) the collision is extra hard and happens, as it

thousand million million to be precise) the collision is extra hard and happens, as it were, to hit a vital spot; and then the two protons do not separate but stick together to form a deuteron. It is then relatively easy for the deuteron to participate in more nuclear reactions which lead eventually to the formation of a helium nucleus. This contains effectively four protons, though two of them have changed to neutrons. The energy obtained in such a transmutation is tremendous. One gram of hydrogen turned into helium liberates nearly 200,000 kilowatt hours. The rate at which this energy is released depends very critically on temperature, though not quite as critically as the boiling of water. If our knowledge of these nuclear transmutations is added to the solution of the transport problem, one finds that for a chemically homogeneous star not only are mass and luminosity related in the way Eddington found, but there is also a relation between luminosity and radius and, therefore, surface temperature, such as corresponds to a main sequence star. The fit of the theoretical predictions and the observed characteristics of the stars is particularly good if these stars are supposed not only to be chemically homogeneous but to contain almost pure hydrogen with the collision is extra hard and happens, as it particularly good if these stars are supposed not only to be chemically homogeneous but to contain almost pure hydrogen with just a small admixture of other elements. We have, therefore, obtained a perfect picture of a main sequence star fitting the known examples in every respect. It is most comforting that the simplest theoretical model—the homogeneous gaseous star—should fit the most common type—the main sequence star. We have to consider more complicated models to fit the less common stars—the Red Giants and the White Dwarfs. Can these complications arise in a natural way? The nuclear reactions that convert hydrogen into helium

nuclear reactions that convert hydrogen into helium nuclear reactions that convert hydrogen into helium and so keep a star supplied with energy depend very much on the temperature. The higher the temperature the faster they go on. Since the centre of a star is much hotter than any other place in it, it follows that the reactions will take place effectively only in the central regions. In the course of time, therefore, the hydrogen at the centre will at least partly be turned into helium, whereas in the outer regions of the star the hydrogen. whereas in the outer regions of the star the hydrogen will be unaffected. Accordingly, a chemical inhomogeneity will develop in the star, central regions becoming helium-rich, whereas the rest continues to be almost pure hydrogen. It can then be shown that eventually this inhomogeneity will lead to a change in the structure of the star and to a great increase of radius. In other words, the star will become a Red Giant. This development will occur sooner for the massive stars, because they will occur sooner for the massive stars, because they burn up the hydrogen very much faster. Therefore, this great extension of radius—this transition to the Red Giant type—will occur first amongst the most massive and, therefore, brightest stars. If no star in our galaxy is more than eight or ten thousand million years old, then the Red Giants will be confined to the bright stars as, indeed, they are. Although much remains to be done before all the Red Giants are as fully understood as the main sequence stars, the situation is not unsatisfactory. What about the White Dwarf stars? Very bright stars, as time goes on, will burn up more and [Continued opposite.



HOW ASTRONOMERS PICTURE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STARS: SOME METHODS GRAPHICALLY PRESENTED.

Continued.] more of the hydrogen and eventually they will be left without any hydrogen. Later developments are quite complicated but one can see that in due course such stars will be unable to maintain their heat balance. They will begin to cool and to shrink. It turns out that as long as the star remains a pure gas, there is no limit to the shrinkage. However, eventually the material becomes so dense that the constituent particles become tightly packed. It then becomes very hard to compress them any more, and so the material has ceased to behave like a gas. It is at this stage that the star presents the appearance of a White

Dwarf. The material has been compacted as far as it will go. It has attained the required strength by being so terribly dense. There are certain predictions one can make about the White Dwarf state, in particular that the mass can only be fairly small. Any excess mass must somehow have been thrown off into space in outbursts before the White Dwarf stage was reached. The predictions of the theory fit all the known White Dwarfs well. It should not, however, be thought that all problems of stellar constitution have been solved. There are various peculiar types of star that are still mysterious in their behaviour.



AN ENGLISH GARDEN. IN

A UTUMN leaves render the gardener two separate and distinct services: they delight his eye; and they improve his soil. As to the second function, just as there are criminals so there are others

who rob banks or forge money, so there are others who burn dead leaves. The former crimes are punishable; the latter, for some reason, is not, although, by destroying soil fertility in potentia, it is, in the long run, the more serious. Of all the myriad kinds of leaves which fall from deciduous

myriad kinds of leaves which fall from deciduous trees, there appears to be some superiority in oak and beech, although I am unable to say what it is. Beech leaves, spread thin on the beds, or spread thicker to decay before use, a process which takes two years, make a soil delightfully mellow. I have no beech trees, but wherever there are beeches, deep drifts of their fallen leaves are to be found at the roadsides. wherever there are beeches, deep drifts of their fallen leaves are to be found at the roadsides. It speaks volumes for the gardening mania of our countrymen that the spectacle of a respectably-dressed middle-aged person, assisted by his wife, apparently engaged in trying to keep the rates down by clearing dead leaves off the road into sacks and leading them. leaves off the road into sacks and loading them on to his car, evokes only approving smiles in the passers-by. I have been asked whether such expeditions are not rather silly, involving the expense of much time for little profit. The answer is, no: it takes us about an hour to drive to a suitable place, collect and load 3 cwt. of leaves, and bring them home. It is pleasant, fragrant work, in agreeable surroundings, and there are occasional bonuses in the form of a few pounds of excellent chest. surroundings, and there are occasional bonuses in the form of a few pounds of excellent chestnuts, a useful tree seedling, or the sight of half a dozen gorgeous cock pheasants moving against the golden floor of an open wood. Seven or eight such expeditions in the course of a winter is not much time spent, and the gross profit is I ton of leaves; the net profit is incalculable, for it is expressed in the healthy growth of shrubs and the vigour of perennials and the survival of "difficult" subjects. subjects.

This personal method is not the only one whereby gardeners can get dead leaves—and although oak and beech are best, almost all are good. At least one friend of mine with a large garden has an arrangement with the Council whereby leaves which would otherwise be burnt are dumped in a corner of his lead thereby, providing him with of his land, thereby providing him with an inexhaustible source of fine mould. Heaps of leaves should not be stacked high, not even to the 5 ft. of a compost heap; they should be allowed to sprawl, not more than 7 or 8 ins. deep, if so much, and, from time to time, turned over:

Gardeners who consider that all this is not worth the trouble should consider these facts: top-soil fertility is constantly leached down into subsoil, in the form of nutrient salts.

subsoil, in the form of nutrient salts. Very deep-rooted plants capable of exploiting subsoil, such as trees, fetch it up again and turn it into leaves by combining it with carbon taken from the air, their "prime mover" being sunlight. So that it is otherwise unavailable fertility which is being provided for our use when a tree drops its leaves, as well as that mysterious its leaves, as well as that mysterious entity, humus, which creates in the soil those conditions, not chemical but physical, in which plant roots are most at their ease.

So much for the leaves after they are off the tree. It is also worth considering the plantation of some shrubs sidering the plantation of some shrubs and trees, even in a quite small garden, to please the eye with their foliage just before it falls. Not everyone has either the room or the patience to plant oak and beech; more's the pity. But there are other, more manageable, plants. Supreme among them are the maples, of which I have just finished planting three species. All, I believe, are remarkable for autumn-leaf colour.

AUTUMN GOLD. By EDWARD HYAMS.

The common English maple is Acer campestre; it is a handsome, small, shapely tree, and in autumn the leaves turn pale gold. The shrubby variety, compactum, is suitable for small gardens and also makes quite a fair hedge. The variety schwerinii has purple leaves which turn green in mid-season, and back to a purplish-gold in autumn. A larger tree, of which I have been planting two specimens, is the Norway maple, A. platanoides; its leaves are much larger, the tree itself may grow to 80 ft. in time, and in the type the autumn colour is, again, yellow. But the variety reitenbachii has leaves of a gorgeous red in autumn; and schwedleri not only ends the season The common English maple is Acer campestre;



ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING OF AUTUMNAL EFFECTS: THE SMOKY INFLORESCENCES OF THE VENETIAN SUMACH, RHUSCOTINUS.

Rhus cotinus and the American R. cotinoides are somewhat alike. The Venetian, however, has yellow autumn leaves and magnificent smoky to purple inflorescences. The American species has inferior inflorescences, but the leaf effect is spectacular and includes changes through scarlet to claret and finally orange. (Photograph by J. E. Douenward.)

red, but also begins it red, turning to green in summer. A still larger tree, and the most valuable of the family since it yields sugar, is the North American A. saccharum, which attains well over 100 ft. and whose autumn colour of orange and crimson is said—alas, I have never seen it—to be

breath - taking sight where the tree common over st areas. Our vast areas. climate is not harsh enough for it, how-ever, and it is not much use planting it in Britain.



For smaller gardens, and notably for use in shrubberies and for covering lily bulbs, are the small varieties of A. palmatum, the Japanese maples. Some grow as trees, others as shrubs, and the latter often have a pleasing habit of arranging their tiers of branches in distinct layers. The type, with five-lobed leaves, turns to scarlet in autumn. There are also varieties with more numerous leaf lobes, up to eleven. Dissectum varieties turn gold instead of scarlet. Apart from the type, the most spectacular group is that of the septembolums; one of these, in a garden near my house, has been a deep chrome yellow until this week; I understand that it is septembolum lutescens.

stand that it is septembolum lutescens. S. osakazuhi's autumn colouring is as fine as A. saccharum, being a subtle but flaming blend of crimson, vermilion and orange.

Of all the autumn leaf yellows, however, the most luminous is surely that of liquidambar; before I had ever seen this name written I would have spelt it "liquidamber"; and I should have been right, for that is what it means, but not because of its autumnal appearance. It is one of the balsam trees, the name being derived from its habit of producing a resinous gum, the storax of literature in the case of L. orientalis, a slow-growing tree attaining not more storax of literature in the case of *L. orientalis*, a slow-growing tree attaining not more than about 20 ft. A much taller and faster-growing tree is the Sweet Gum, *L. styracifolia*, although my own specimen seems rather slow to start really growing; and this is the one to plant, if you have room—and most people have room in the vertical plane!—for autumn colour, which varies from butter yellow through orange to crimson. The R.H.S. Dictionary prints a warning under the description of this tree: autumn colour varies from tree to tree and to be sure of what you are getting the individual plant should be selected in the nursery. the nursery.

Among the most beautiful of the autumn-Among the most beautiful of the autumncolour plants are the American grape-vines of several species. Varieties with Vitis labrusca in their breeding turn scarlet, vermilion and orange in autumn, so that the gardener who wants a decorative wall creeper can have all the glorious colour of the once fashionable ampelopsis, plus a good crop of grapes. True, the grapes are not the best; but many people like their peculiar "foxy" taste, comparing it, even in the naming of varieties, to that of strawberries or raspberries.

It is not possible to write of autumn colour plants without mentioning the obvious one, sumach. Personally, I think this is a curiously ugly species, only to be planted among other shrubs so that its leggy habit can be concealed and its colour enjoyed among the borrowed graces of more shapely kinds. There are numerous species of the genus, which is Rhus, and not all of them colour well. Among those species of the genus, which is *Rhus*, and not all of them colour well. Among those that do are *R. copallina*, *R. cotinoides*, *R. glabra* and *R. potaninii*; there are certainly others, but I do not know them. It should be said that nearly all the species are poisonous, and that at least two, *R. toxicodendron* and *R. vernix*, both of which might well be planted for their gorgeous autumn reds and oranges, are to many people dangerously poisonare to many people dangerously poisonous even to touch, causing swelling, severe pain, local and general inflammation and ulceration.

> One oddity among these autumn colour plants: that cross between gooseberry and blackcurrant called Worcesterberry, worthless for its fruit but more effective than barbed wire as a fence, holds its leaves late and turns them orange, vermilion and yellow.

A SOLUTION TO EVERY GIFT PROBLEM.

THE gift of a subscription to The Illustrated London News is surely the ideal choice on the occasion of weddings and anniversaries of friends, relatives or business acquaintances at home or abroad. Fifty-two copies of The Illustrated London News, together with the magnificent Christmas Number, will be a continuing reminder of the donor and provide twelve months of interesting reading and the best pictorial presentation of the events and personalities of the day.

For readers in the United Kingdom the simplest way is to place orders with any bookstall manager or newsagent; or a cheque or postal order may be sent to our Subscription Department.

For readers outside the United Kingdom we suggest the simplest method is to buy an International Money Order (obtainable at post offices throughout the world) and send this with your requirements to our Subscription Department.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"

Published at 2/6 Weekly

THESE TERMS ARE INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE	12 months	6 months	6 months
	and	and	no
	Xmas No.	Xmas No.	extras.
Great Britain and Eire Canada U.S.A Elsewhere abroad	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	7 12 0	3 18 6	3 14 0
	7 0 6	3 12 6	3 8 0
	(or \$19.50)	(or \$10.50)	(or \$10.00)
	\$22.50	\$11.50	\$11.00
	7 14 6	3 19 6	3 15 0

ORDERS TO: SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT (LN), INGRAM HOUSE, 13-15, JOHN ADAM STREET, LONDON, W.C.2.

PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



DEATH OF A WORLD HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION: MR. MAX BAER.

MAX BAER.

Mr. Max Baer, who was world heavyweight boxing champion from June 14, 1934, until June 13, 1935, died on November 19, aged fifty. He won the championship in a great fight with Primo Carnera but lost it a year later when outpointed by James Braddock over fifteen rounds.



A WELL-KNOWN PUBLISHER: THE
LATE MR. S. GOLDSACK.
Mr. Sydney Goldsack, the first
chairman and one of the founders
of the National Book League, and
a director of William Collins,
Sons and Co., the publishers,
died on November 22, aged sixtytwo. Mr. Goldsack played a
prominent part in increasing the
membership and influence of the
National Book League.

(Left.)
TO HEAD A COMPANY



A TREASURY APPOINTMENT:
SIR FRANK LEE.
Sir Frank Lee, who is fifty-six, has been appointed to succeed Sir Roger Makins as Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury. Sir Frank has been Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade since 1951. He was in the Treasury before from 1940 to 1946. He first entered the Civil Service in 1926 in the Colonial Office.



THE COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR:
THE LATE DR. LOPEZ.
Dr. Don Alfonso Lopez, who died in London on November 20 at the age of seventy-three, had been the Colombian Ambassador to this country since the end of last year. He was one of the leading statesmen of South America and was a former President of Colombia. He was one of the chief Liberals of his country.



DEATH OF MR. JOHN EDWARDS, LABOUR M.P. FOR BRIGHOUSE AND SPENBOROUGH.

Mr. John Edwards, who had been Labour Member for Brighouse and Spenborough since May 1950, died after a heart attack in his hotel at Strasbourg, where he was leading the Council of Europe delegation. This year he was elected President of the Council's consultative assembly.







GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF SOUTH AFRICA:
THE LATE DR.
ERNEST JANSEN.
The Hon. E. G. Jansen, GovernorGeneral of South
Africa since 1951,
died on November 25
at the age of seventyeight. A moderate in
Nationalist politics,
Dr. Jansen was considered by South
African Parliamentarians to be the best
Speaker the House of
Assembly ever had.
He did much to promote Afrikaans
culture.



(Right.)
AWELL-KNOWNLAWN

AWELL-KNOWNLAWN
TENNIS PLAYER: THE
LATE MRS. MOLLA
MALLORY.
Mrs. Molla Mallory,
the distinguished
Norwegian-born
tennis player, who
died in Stockholm,
aged sixty-seven, held
the United States
national singles title
eight times and was
five times member of
the United States
Wightman Cup team.
She_held the Norwegian singles title
eight times and represented Norway in the
1912 Olympic Games.



CELEBRATING SEVEN YEARS OF "THE MOUSETRAP": MISS A. BARRY, MISS A. CHRISTIE AND MR. A. OLIVER BLOWING OUT THE CANDLES.
Miss Agatha Christie's play "The Mousetrap," which has begun its eighth year at the Ambassadors, has now become the longest running production in the history of the English theatre, breaking even the long-standing record of "Chu-Chin-Chow."



TO CAPTAIN CAMBRIDGE AT THE OXFORD CAPTAIN IN THE SOCCER AGAINST OXFORD: MR. UNIVERSITY SOCCER MATCH: FRANK SKELTON. MR. MICHAEL COSTELOE.

The annual soccer match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will be played at Wembley on December 5. Last year, on December 7, a very exciting match ended in a one-goal draw, and this year's game is expected to be similarly hard-fought.



DEATH OF AN OUT-STANDING STAR OF THE FRENCH SCREEN: THE FRENCH SCREEN:

M. GERARD PHILIPE.

M. Gérard Philipe,
who died in Paris
from a heart attack
on November 25, aged
thirty-six, was one of
the most popular
of French stage and
screen actors. After
beginning his career
in classical drama, he
soon turned to films,
giving notable per
for mances in
"L'Idiot," "Les
Grands Manœuvres,"
and "La Beauté du
Diable."



THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER: THE REV. E. S. ABBOTT THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER: THE REV. E. S. ABBOTT
IN HIS CEREMONIAL COPE IN THE JERUSALEM CHAMBER
The Rev. E. S. Abbott, who has succeeded as Dean of
Westminster the Very Rev. A. Campbell Don, has been
Chaplain to the Queen since 1952 and Canon and Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral since 1940. He was
Chaplain to King George VI from 1948 to 1952.



CAMBRIDGE'S CAPTAIN IN THE UNIVERSITY RUGBY MATCH: TO CAPTAIN OXFORD AGAINST

CAMBRIDGE: MR. MALCOLM UNIVERSITY RUGBY MATCH:
PHILLIPS.

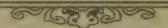
Both University Captains are well-known players, Stephen Smith
having played three times for England and Malcolm Phillips eight
times. In this year's match, to be played at Twickenham, Oxford
will no doubt be seeking to avenge last year's defeat of 17—6.



PRINCESS FATIMA, YOUNGEST SISTER OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA, AFTER HER MARRIAGE TO GENERAL KHATAMI. On November 22, in Teheran, the wedding took place between Princess Fatima and General Khatami, Commander-in-Chief of the Persian Air Force. The wedding was attended by the Shah of Persia and Miss Farah Diba, who are to marry on December 21.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.





ANIMALS AFRAID AND UNAFRAID.

L AST summer we took care of a great spotted woodpecker. The circumstances were that a friend had found the bird caught in some string friend had found the bird caught in some string netting placed over raspberries to keep the birds from the fruit. Presumably the woodpecker had gone there for the fruit, since this species is recorded as taking cherries and rowanberries. At all events, it was caught by one foot in the netting and in its efforts to escape had flown round and round, twisting the thigh into a tight spiral. There was nothing we could do for the injury, so the bird was caged and fed, while we hoped for the best. In a few days the injured leg had withered and had fallen from the body and the stump had healed. Now, monthslater, the one-legged woodpecker is alive and well, and

woodpecker is alive and well, and housed in an ample aviary plentifully supplied with dead boughs. It spends its time pecking these

to pieces.

The point of this story is that although the woodpecker must by now be very familiar with the sight of human beings it never fails to fly up into the farthest corner of the aviary as soon as one goes within about 20 ft. of it. That is, it has never, as we say, got used to us, although two people go to the aviary each day to replenish food and water, and to replenish food and water, and people are constantly passing and repassing along a path within sight of the aviary. It is, in fact, wrong to say it has not got used to us. On the contrary, it is very used to us, yet its first response to the approach of a human being, once that person is within a certain distance of the aviary, is to seek safety in the aviary, is to seek safety in flight. It is the natural response of the wild bird or beast to the approach of any potential enemy, and it has been appropriately called the flight reaction,

or escape reaction.

Professor H. Hediger, well known for his work in the Zoological Gardens at Basle, has made a close study of this, especially in relation to animals kept in zoos. He has come to the conclusion that there is a characteristic escape reaction for all species "as soon as the enemy comes within a definite distance" and that the reaction is "subject to definite laws, quantitatively and qualitatively." He is, no doubt, correct in principle, and correct also when he says that it varies with sex, age, enemy and surroundings, but I would have expected also that it varies with experience. Some years ago, over a period of several months, I made a study of this with flocks of starlings, rooks, sparrows and chaffinches, and in each instance I found that

one could get nearer to those TO ITS NORMAL living in built-up areas, less close to those in large parks, and even less close to those in the open countryside, before they flew away (that is, showed their escape reaction). This is no more than we should expect.

reaction). This is no more than we should expect. It is also well known that one can approach individual birds in the wild more closely if one does not look directly at them. By averting the gaze, so that the eyes are not seen, the escape reaction can be modified.

No doubt Professor Hediger would agree with these remarks, and with some others I could make as the result of my own experience. For example, although our woodpecker now behaves in this way, when first brought to us it had no idea how to take food from the usual receptacle put into the cage, but readily accepted food from the fingers. It was, in fact, hand-tame and made no attempt to fly away. This may have been the result of a feeling of helplessness resulting from

By MAURICE BURTON, D.Sc.

its injury, but it continued in this way so long as it was kept in a cage. Moreover, even now, if there is delay in taking the daily food to the aviary, and the woodpecker is therefore hungry, it will not fly into the farthest corner but will wait at a few feet distance and then come to the food as soon as you start

to move away.

What I am trying to say is that while it is possible to formulate laws governing living beings, such laws are apt to be generalisations only,

STILL ABLE TO LEAD A NORMAL LIFE ALTHOUGH IT LOST A LEG IN AN ACCIDENT: A GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER, WHICH DR. BURTON HAS BEEN LOOKING AFTER FOR SOME TIME. WHEN INJURED THE BIRD WOULD FEED FROM THE HAND, BUT IT SOON REVERTED TO ITS NORMAL ESCAPE REACTION AND NOW FLIES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE WHEN APPROACHED. Photograph by Jane Burton.

subject, like all generalisations, to a multitude of exceptions. The laws are not immutable and their value lies in guiding our understanding and not in restricting it. This, for me, is a very important point, and explains why I tend at times to differ from the orthodox behaviourist. And to amplify this remark I must again quote from

By far the chief preoccupation of wild animals at liberty is finding safety, i.e., perpetual safety from enemies, and avoiding enemies. The be-all and endall of its existence is flight. Hunger and love occupy only a secondary place, since the satisfaction of both physical and sexual wants can be postponed while flight from the approach of a dangerous enemy cannot. In freedom, an animal subordinates everything to flight; that is the prime duty of an individual, for its own preservation, and for that of the race.

Again, in principle, this is correct, almost self-evident, and is no more than saying, in an amplified form, that self-preservation is the first instinct of the individual. Yet there are important exceptions, as when a female will disregard all danger in the attempt to rescue her young—even a doe rabbit has been seen to chase and attack a stoat when her litter was menaced. was menaced.

was menaced.

The generalisation does not hold as strongly as it is here stated in another respect: that there are certain features of animal behaviour which are not subordinated, or are only partially subordinated, to the need to seek safety. Two shrews or moles fighting seem to be oblivious of danger and can be picked up by hand, and there have been similar instances with other species. It could, of course, be argued that the lesser danger, represented by the approach of a represented by the approach of a human being, was overshadowed by the greater danger from a protagonist.

Perhaps the most striking exceptions to the law governing exceptions are those in

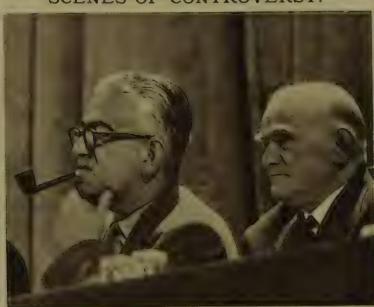
exceptions to the law governing escape reactions are those in which it is reversed. I have known children who could go into a wood and, lying quietly on the ground, have mice, rabbits and squirrels come up to them. There are adults who, to use the words of one man with whom I words of one man with whom I discussed this, "never come back from a walk through the woods without something in their hands," the something being a wild animal that has voluntarily come to them and refused to leave them. Remarkable though it may sound, I have no doubt of the truth of this, since I have met such people and have seen the results of their encounters. the results of their encounters. It is a mystery for which I can offer no adequate explanation, but it is only one degree removed from what we know of the behaviour of robins. Some wild robins will always fly away from you, others will fly towards with the contraction of the results of the you, or even accompany you on a walk, without any encouragement. Equally, some people can readily draw a robin to feed out of the hand, others have to persevere in order to break down the robin's fears. There are no laws here that I can see, except that some individual robins are more fearless than others and that some people have some quality that makes even wild animals unafraid of them.

Surroundings can, as Hediger says, make a difference. Our genet, which we have had now for some years, has had four different sets of surroundings. She was never hand-tamed and always she bared her teeth and hissed if anyone tried to pick her up, although left to herself she

tried to pick her up, although left to herself she would readily jump on to one's shoulders and behave in an exemplary fashion—provided she was not touched. Within the last few weeks she has been transferred to a new home, specially built for her, the design of which was carefully thought out in order to give her as nearly as possible the conditions she would find in her natural state. A most remarkable change has come over her. She is more playful, more friendly, and, what is so remarkable, will not only allow one to touch her but will invite it.

Because the woodpecker is a cripple we feel responsible for its care, and for that reason hesitate to let it have its freedom. It will be of interest to see whether later she loses her escape reaction, as the genet has.

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE: SCENES OF CONTROVERSY.



MR. IAN MIKARDO (LEFT) WITH MR. SAM WATSON. MR. MIKARDO LOST HIS SEAT ON THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE AND HIS CHANCE TO BE CHAIRMAN.



MR. DOUGLAS JAY DURING HIS SPEECH IN WHICH HE WELCOMED MR. GAITSKELL'S PROPOSALS AND DEMANDED AN UP-TO-DATE ATTITUDE IN THE PARTY.



MR. MICHAEL FOOT MAKING AN ATTACK ON MR. GAIT-SKELL FOR HIS PROPOSED REVISION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF COMPLETE COMMON OWNERSHIP.

THE LEADER OF THE LABOUR PARTY, MR. HUGH GAITSKELL, JOKING WITH THE PARTY CHAIRMAN, MRS. BARBARA CASTLE, WHO LATER CAME OUT STRONGLY AGAINST MR. GAITSKELL.



MR. ANEURIN BEVAN ATTEMPTING TO BRIDGE THE GAP WITHIN THE PARTY THAT HAS ARISEN SINCE THE LABOUR DEFEAT AND WHICH CAME FULLY INTO THE OPEN AT THE CONFERENCE.



MAKING HIS DEMAND THAT THE FORTY-YEAR-OLD PARTY CON-STITUTION SHOULD BE AMENDED: MR. HUGH GAITSKELL DURING HIS SPEECH IN THE DEBATE ON THE PARTY'S DEFEAT.



MR. BEVAN IN AN ATTITUDE OF PRAYER DURING ONE OF THE MANY SPEECHES. 1207 ACTUAL DELEGATES WENT TO BLACKPOOL FOR THE TWO-DAY CONFERENCE.



MRS. BARBARA CASTLE MAKING HER SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE. SHE WARNED AGAINST MAKING ANY REVISIONS IN THE FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES OF THE PARTY.

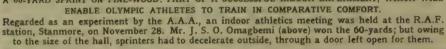
One thousand two hundred and seven actual delegates went to Blackpool for the two-day Labour Party conference that started on November 28. The recent defeat of the Labour Party and the seven-week silence by Mr. Hugh Gaitskell on his intended policy gave it an atmosphere of excitement and expectancy. Mrs. Barbara Castle, the Chairman of the Party, opened the conference with a speech in which she firmly denounced any attempt to revise the fundamental concepts of Socialism, especially with regard to nationalisation. Mr. Gaitskell, however, in his very controversial speech, demanded a revision of the party constitution where it advocates complete common ownership and

pointed out that the Labour Party had long ago "come to accept a mixed economy." Mr. Michael Foot delivered a fierce attack upon Mr. Gaitskell's speech and drew more applause than Mr. Gaitskell had done. None of the speakers in the debates that followed denied that nationalisation was thoroughly disliked by the majority of voters in the last election. The chief issue in the debate was whether the Labour Party should adapt itself to the current desires of the electorate or should stand firm by its old principles. Mr. Bevan, in winding up, made a remarkable attempt at reconciling the two irreconcilable positions. Mr. Mikardo lost his seat on the National Executive.

CHURCHILL'S CAKE, ROYAL AND OLYMPIC HORSES, PICCADILLY AND OTHER NEWS.



A 60-YARD SPRINT ON PINE-WOOD: PART OF A SUCCESSFUL INDOOR EXPERIMENT, WHICH WILL





OVER THE WATER JUMP: OBSTACLE TRAINING BEING DEMONSTRATED BEFORE SENIOR OFFICERS

AT THE ARMY SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING, ALDERSHOT.

Among a number of demonstrations of up-to-date methods of physical and obstacle training held at Aldershot on November 20 was this display of leaping over water while carrying a heavy pole. Others included men jumping from a 17-ft. platform.



A ROYAL MOUNT: MISS PENELOPE STEPHENSON RIDING THE PONY, MISS WINDSOR, GIVEN TO HER BY THE QUEEN.

The Queen decided to give a pony presented to her during her tour of Canada to a child in Windsor. Penelope wrote to the Mayor and won out of sixty-six applicants.



SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL'S EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY CAKE, WITH "FLAGS" OF THE 120 COUNTRIES WHO CONTRIBUTED. For this "global" cake, Mr. Frederick Floris, the baker, sought ingredients from almost every country of the world; and stamps from the parcels which came in serve as flags.



THE 1952 OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALLIST, FOXHUNTER, SEEN SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH, WITH A 30-YEAR-OLD COMPANION. Foxhunter, the internationally-famous show jumper, has died at the age of nineteen. Owned and ridden by Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Llewellyn, Foxhunter had an incomparable record.



MAKING WAY FOR A THIRTEEN-STOREY BUILDING WITH A VAST ADVERTISEMENT WALL:

A SECTION OF THE PARTIALLY-CLEARED SITE NEAR PICCADILLY CIRCUS, WHICH HAS
BECOME THE SUBJECT OF A PUBLIC INQUIRY.

In our last issue we showed an aerial view of the Piccadilly Circus area and a model of the building to be erected there. Since then parliamentary and public dissent has brought about the ordering of a public inquiry by the Minister of Housing.



HALF A HUMAN LIVING CELL MULTIPLIED A MILLION TIMES IN A HUGE "WORKING" MODEL WITH A BASE DIAMETER OF 24 FT. FOR USE IN TWO B.B.C. TELEVISION PROGRAMMES.

In our issue of November 28 we published as our "Unusual Photograph" a large model of a "generalised" human cell and reported the proposed TV programmes. We show here the even larger model, with (l. to r.) Mr. W. Burtin, the designer; Mr. Raymond Baxter; and Professor Michael Swan, who was to conduct the programmes on December 1 and 8.

ARCHITECTURAL ITEMS-AT THE TOWER, CAMBRIDGE, STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN.

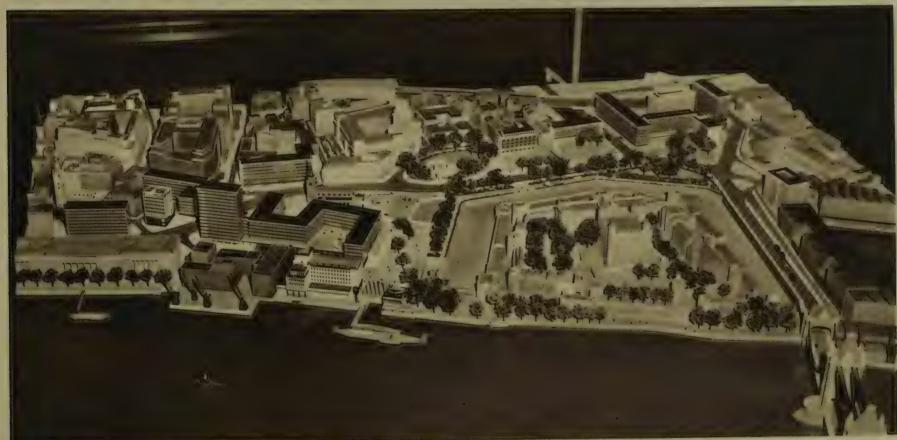


THE TOWER OF LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS AS THEY ARE TO-DAY—FOR COMPARISON WITH THE MODEL (BELOW) OF THE PROJECTED REDEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA.



THREATENED WITH DEMOLITION: RIVERSIDE COTTAGES IN THE DELIGHTFUL RIVERSIDE LONDON "VILLAGE" OF STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN, NEAR KEW BRIDGE.

The Strand-on-the-Green Association are protesting against the proposed demolition of these riverside cottages, the space being destined for the enlargement of the public-house, the creation of a car-park and the building of Council dwellings.



A MODEL OF THE TOWER OF LONDON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. A FEATURE IS THE SLOPING PEDESTRIAN CONCOURSE, JUST BEHIND THE PIER, WHICH IS RE-SITED SLIGHTLY UPSTREAM. A redevelopment scheme for the environs of the Tower of London in which the L.C.C. and the City Corporation are working "hand-in-glove" was announced on November 27. Its probable cost is about £25,000,000 and it includes a new road from Lower Thames Street to All Hallows Church.



A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER CAM AT CAMBRIDGE WHICH MAY BE REPLACED BY ONE OF MODERN AND MORE USEFUL DESIGN.

An anonymous donor has offered to replace the present Garret Hostel Bridge, considered by many to be a useless and unattractive feature of Cambridge's famous "Backs," with the one of simple and modern design shown on the right.



THE PROPOSED REPLACEMENT FOR THE 19TH-CENTURY BRIDGE OVER THE CAM, SHOWN (IN MONTAGE) IN ITS SETTING. IT WOULD BE LARGER AND WOULD NOT RESTRICT "SHIPPING."

THEATRE THE WORLD OF

SHOW-PIECES.

By J. C. TREWIN.

AS I see it, John Justin, in his performance of Richard the Second at the Old Vic, studies a man overthrown by his imagination. This is not to say it is the artist-king made famous by Frank Benson—probably the best Richard of them all—and the review by C. E. Montague unexampled A contentious night, this leaves a good deal in memory. Val May, the director, his designer Richard Negri, and Richard Pilbrow (who has lit the production) have refused with wisdom to prettify the period. Sometimes in the past there has been a hint of preciosity: not so here. We are reminded that the Middle Ages had their



"WHAT DOTH OUR COUSIN LAY TO MOWBRAY'S CHARGE?": THE SCENE IN WESTMINSTER HALL FROM "RICHARD II," WHICH, BRILLIANTLY DIRECTED BY VAL MAY, OPENED AT THE OLD VIC THEATRE ON NOVEMBER 17: KING RICHARD (JOHN JUSTIN) STANDS BETWEEN BOLINGBROKE, DUKE OF HEREFORD (GEORGE BAKER) AND MOWBRAY, DUKE OF NORFOLK (JOHN WOODVINE).

in our drama criticism. Most Richards since that day (John Gielgud and Maurice Evans among them) have followed Benson; but there have been certain deviations, and Mr. Justin goes on another road.

Or so it appears to me. The Benson Richard, which Montague discussed sixty years ago to a week, was the conscious artist, at once grief's subject and its lord. Montague said of it in a famous passage (this is the Richard of the last three acts), "He runs out to meet the thought of a lower fall or a new shame as a man might three acts), "He runs out to meet the thought of a lower fall or a new shame as a man might go to his door to see a sunset or a storm. It has been called the aim of artistic culture to witness the control of the cont been called the aim of artistic culture to witness things with the appropriate emotions. That is this Richard's aim. Good news or bad news, the first thing with him is to put himself in the right vein for getting the fullest and most poignant view of its contents." But the Old Vic Richard, I feel, is less of an artist in the toils than a weakling whose imagination is forever outrunning the moment. His only defence is a mocking irony, no weapon to use against the mediæval nobles who care more for strength of arms than divine right.

From the first the man is living on his nerves. He has a darting restlessness. His voice is high and brittle. Thunder-clouds loom, but the sun gleams still on this selfish autocrat among his parasites, moving from one nerve-storm to another. When the sun has gone, his imagination another. When the sun has gone, his imagination takes desperate charge, sending its outriders scouring into the future. There are fleeting moments of courage, regal pride; but these are few. Already he sees his fall, dies many times before his death. He does not (or so I believe) relish his imaginings with conscious art; they merely rule him as once he was ruled by his favourites. Self-doomed almost before Bolingbroke stirs, he is ready to give all before half is demanded of him. demanded of him.

It is not Richard in his singing robes, moving maria to unmatched aria. We lose the sheer

from aria to unmatched aria. We lose the sheer sound of the verse, and that is much to regret. But the part is acted sensitively, and I found myself less troubled than usual by the difficulty of reconciling the two Richards, of the earlier scenes and the later. One was not surprised by the outburst, "The devil take Henry of Lancaster and thee!" in the dungeon at Pomfret. the dungeon at Pomfret.

sullen glooms. The nobles, who act where Richard imagines, are unsoftened. Nothing is likely to move the granite of Northumberland as Joss Ackland presents him, and it is amusing to hear the man struggle for compliment in the speech to Bolingbroke outside Berkeley. George Baker's Bolingbroke lives in his silences as in his speech:

silences as in his speech: this warrior who could never "cloy the hungry edge of appetite by bare imagination of a feast" is the last man to understand his Royal cousin who, throughout life, lets imagination blow him, giving only (as Yeats, I think, said) some kind of contemplative virtue where men ask for a rough energy. There are superb performances of the two uncles, John of Gaunt, silences as in his speech: uncles, John of Gaunt, to whom Robert
Harris brings a fiery
sunset and music at
the close, and the
baffled Edmund of
York, whom Walter Hudd manages with the

utmost delicacy.

As I say, this is a "Richard the Second" to argue about, and I can picture a good deal of pavement debate outside the Vic. Mr. May has treated the text with craft. One thinks of the removal to the end of the scene of Gaunt's first speech in the second scene of the first act; of Mr. May's care for his Richard's breath-control in the pruning of that terror, "Draw near . . ," in the lists at Coventry; the transference of most of Bolingbroke's Bristol condemnation of Green and Bushy to an explanatory speech to York in As I say, this is a "Richard the Second" to

an earlier scene; the retention and placing of York's narrative of the entry into London; and the complete removal of that perilous gage-tossing in Westminster Hall. If I am still bound to certain other revivals, I can respect this one: Mr. May is a director to watch.

Richard has become an established Shake-spearean show-piece. At the Royal Court we have a show-piece among Ibsen parts, Rebecca West in "Rosmersholm." Dame Peggy Ashcroft does as much as an actress can to clarify the does as much as an actress can to clarify the unswerving, emancipated woman from the North, brought at last by the influence of the house of Rosmersholm to seek expiation with her lover, the husband of the woman she displaced. To watch Dame Peggy is to realise what is meant by absolute command. This is a portrait in which movement can say as much as a speech; Eric Porter (Rosmer) and Mark Dignam (Kroll) join her in a play that passes without a jolt from its first slow movement to that ultimate strange ecstasy of surrender. "They're out early and late, the white horses of Rosmersholm": Dame Peggy leaves the phrase in our minds. Brendel, a troublesome part, comes out stagily. Otherwise there could hardly be a revival more honest and accomplished than this by George Devine.

I gather that "The World of Suzie Wong" has been a Broadway success. It is hard to know what to make of it over here at the Prince of Wales's: to be harsh to it would be like striking Wales's: to be harsh to it would be like striking a child, for it is the mildest of magazine anecdotes. Suzie is a prostitute in Hong Kong. With so many of her sisters in fiction, she has (pass me the phrase) a heart of gold. She has also an affair with an English artist. That is really all except that the story (by Paul Osborn from a novel by Richard Mason) is told with extreme simplicity, and that one waits for Suzie to sing a hit number that never comes. This is not so much a show-piece as show business. In the circumstances, let me say that Tsai Chin adorns Suzie, and that



REBECCA WEST (PEGGY ASHCROFT) WITH KROLL (MARK DIGNAM, LEFT) AND JOHN ROSMER (ERIC PORTER) IN A SCENE FROM IBSEN'S "ROSMERSHOLM" IN A NEW TRANSLATION BY ANN JELLICOE, AT THE ROYAL COURT.

John Trewin writes of this English Stage Company's production: "There could hardly be a revival more honest and accomplished than this by George Devine."

Peter Coe's production adorns a play that is nothing, I fear, to write to Broadway about, though Broadway seems to have written enthusiastically about it to us.

As for "A Man's Job" (Arts), taken from the German of Ferdinand Bruckner, I can say only that when the ghost appeared to the former trapeze artist in the office of "Glykol and Derivatives," I was murmuring "Come, come, in sorrow let's be brief," and looking with some longing at the exit. (Incidentally, the separation scene in "Richard" is disappointing at present.) I suppose it was gallant to try this version of Bruckner's melodrama; but it was gallantry misplaced, though the company—Mary Kerridge, in particular—worked away as loyally as though it were a master-work instead of what I am afraid it is, a show-piece of something close

it is, a show-piece of something close

OUR CRITIC'S FIRST-NIGHT JOURNAL.

"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU" (Birmingham Repertory).—Revival of the comedy by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. (December 1.)

UNUSUAL PHOTOGRAPH-NO. 17: THE DRAWING THAT NEVER WAS.



THE INVISIBLE WOMAN, CALLED "FEMME NUE ALLONGEE": A DRAWING BY MODIGLIANI THAT WAS SOLD FOR £380.

A number of people attending the important sale of Impressionist and Modern pictures at Sotheby's on November 25 must have thought that the company was playing a practical joke on them when this apparently empty frame was held up for auction. It was announced in the catalogue as Lot 66, "Femme nue allongée," a pencil sketch by Modigliani: but so fine were the lines that

only those seated in the front few rows could even see them. Laughter rang round the sale-room, and several people could be seen consulting their catalogues and wondering, perhaps, if the "femme allongée" had been elongated out of existence. But those who had looked closely had seen a fine drawing there, and it was eventually sold for £380.

AS a father, godfather, uncle and honorary uncle, my acquaintance with children may be said to be—at least numerically—extensive. Perhaps this A Christmas Hamper of Books for Children. qualifies me to pronounce on the annual collection of books for children of all ages—although there have been occasions

Reviewed by E. D. O'BRIEN.

ages—although there have been occasions on which it has enabled me to see the point of view adopted by Herod with conspicuous clarity.

However, there is no time this week to indulge in reflection. The task before me is pretty formidable. In general, I would say that this year's output of children's books is very similar, in form and character, to those of many years past. But there is no harm in that. Children enjoy the security of the familiar until fairly late in adolescence—and then insecurity is unloaded on their parents, or any other tiresome grown-ups who happen to be around! who happen to be around!

This week I proposed to tackle two groups of books: those suitable for both boys and girls, and those of greater interest to boys. Next week we shall inspect what the publishers have produced for girls and for younger children. (But readers may have their own views about how any particular book should be classified.)

classified.)

"Boys and Girls," then. Of the story-books, two deal with already established characters. These are The Gang in the Western Isles (Benn; 11s. 6d.), by Gordon Catling, and Jo and Coney's Cavern (Max Parrish; 9s. 6d.), by Valerie Hastings. "The gang" have extremely exciting adventures—spies last year, dope-smugglers this—and the girl of the party, Ann Sturdee, has a refreshing habit of going to bed just when things are looking really dangerous, and letting the boys of going to bed just when things are looking really dangerous, and letting the boys get on with it. Jo (female) is involved in a skiffle-group of "goods" ranged against a gang of "bads." This runs true to form. Both are highly moral books, the former being decidedly U, and the latter Non-II

Non-U.

Little trains are on the way out, and those who regret their passing will like The Honeysuckle Line (Max Parrish; 9s. 6d.), by Rosemary Weir, the story of the saving of one such line in Wales by the son of the engine-driver, his young girlfriend, and an errant (knight-errant, I should have said) photographer. James Without Thomas (Collins; 10s. 6d.), by Gillian Avery, is also about a train of this kind, owned by an eccentric Marquess in the 1870's. This is, I think, the third of Miss Avery's stories about the same family, and it is very well written. (U, throughout.) The last of the stories, Friday's Tunnel (Collins; 12s. 6d.), by John Verney, made no great appeal to me—but, then, why should it? It is about a kind of super-uranium, and although the adventures are good enough, I felt that the author was all the time twitching at my coat tails and nudging twitching at my coat tails and nudging me with his elbow to be sure that I did not miss what he intends to have for moral purpose

The rest of the books in this group are all instructive. Parents will recognise the stage at which their children clamour for facts on any and every topic, and these are undoubtedly the kind of books to satisfy this need. A HISTORY OF THE WESTERN WORLD (George Allen and Unwin; 18s.), by L. J. Cheney, ranges from pre-history to spacemanship. The test of such a book, I find, is deliberately to look up all one's historical "King Charles's heads," and find out if the author annoys one by taking a different view. I congratulate Mr. Cheney on having produced as uncontroversial a work as possible, consistent with accuracy. History, in potted "question and answer" form, is dealt with by Mr. Lawrence Stenhouse in A QUESTION OF HISTORY (Benn; 7s. 6d.). (Do not put this book into any stocking without having previously studied all the answers!) Question and answer also provide the form of MAXWELL KNIGHT REPLIES (Routledge and Kegan Paul: 12s. 6d.)—the subject, of course, being Paul; 12s. 6d.)—the subject, of course, being natural history.

Other Books for Children.

All About Dinosaurs, by Roy Chapman Andrews. Illustrated.

(W. H. Allen; 10s. 6d.)

The Story of Australia, by P. R. Smith and B. Biro. Illustrated.

(Benn; 15s.)
Commonwealth Annual, Vol. 8. Edited by Colin Clair.
Illustrated. (Bruce and Gawthorn; 15s.)
The Boy They Made King, by David Scott Daniell. Illustrated.
(Cape; 13s. 6d.) The story of Lambert Simnel.
With Moore at Corunna, by G. A. Henty. (Macdonald; 6s.)
Famous Airships of the World, by Captain J. A. Sinclair.
Illustrated. (Muller—Globe Books; 9s. 6d.)
The Royal Navy, by Lieut.-Commander Peter Kemp, R.N.
Illustrated. (Muller—True Books; 8s. 6d.)
Our World and its Beginnings, by Gustav Fochler-Hauke.
Illustrated. (Odhams; 30s.) Prehistory, animal and human.
The Young George Stephenson, by C. Hamilton Ellis.
Illustrated. (Parrish; 10s. 6d.)
The Biggles Book of Heroes, by Captain W. E. Johns.
Illustrated. (Parrish; 10s. 6d.)

BOYS AND GIRLS.

This is London, by M. Sasek. This is Paris, by M. Sasek. Illustrated. (W. H. Allen; 12s. 6d. each.)

The Magic World of Music, by Kurt Pahlen. Illustrated. (W. H. Allen; 12s. 6d.)

The Twins of India, by Denis Shaw. Illustrated. (Cape; 9s. 6d.)

Another book in a famous series.

The Real Book of Abraham Lincoln, by Michael Gorham. The Real Book of Gold, by Harold Coy. Both illustrated. (Dobson; 10s. 6d.)

The Golden Treasury of Stories for Boys and Girls. Illustrated. (Gollancz: 15s.)

(Gollancz; 15s.)

The Children of the Hollatal, by Lotte Stratil-Sauer. Illustrated. (University of London Press; 12s. 6d.) A story set in Austria.

welsh Legendary Tales, by Elisabeth Sheppard-Jones.
Illustrated. (Nelson; 15s.)
The Young Dickens, by Patrick Pringle. The Young Shakespeare, by Rosemary Anne Sisson. Illustrated. (Parrish; 10s. 6d.)
The Children's Book of Make and Do, by Gert Lindner.
Illustrated. (Phoenix; 18s.)
The Cherry Tree—An Anthology of Poems, edited by Geoffrey Grigson. Illustrated. (Phoenix; 25s.)

Finally, we have two beautifully illustrated Rathbone Books publications, The Story of the Theatre, and The Signs of Civilisation (18s. 6d. each), the former by J. B. Priestley, and the latter by Lancelot Hogben. I must confess that I found the second, which deals with the various means of communication evolved by mankind, of

greater general interest.

Over to "boys." I doubt if this year they have been quite so lucky as those in the other groups. To get the tough stuff out of the way,

Phœnix House Ltd. has added two volumes to the "Young Sportsmen" series:
Spin Bowling and Pace Bowling (6s. 6d. each), by G. Goonesena and J. J. Warr respectively. My bowling days are over, I fear—if, indeed, they can ever be said to have existed—and my two younger sons are not yet old enough to put me right on technical detail. But I liked the clear illustrations, and the form of these books—here we have Question and Answer for the third time—is effective. Every Boy's Judo (Stanley Paul; 15s.), by A. P. Harrington, is meant for beginners. It contains a lot of sentences like this: "Practise swinging your lower left leg in a forward circular direction over your partner's head many times, until you become adroit at lodging the calf of your leg against the left side of his neck." Oddly enough, the line illustrations seem to bear out the extraordinary line illustrations seem to bear out the extraordinary

line illustrations seem to bear out the extraordinary assumption that the normal single-jointed boy can become "adroit" at this sort of thing.

(But I strongly recommend fathers not to volunteer as "partners"!)

Dobson has been continuing the "Real Books" series with The WILD WEST, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, and SPIES (10s. 6d. each), by Adolph Regli, Irvin Block, and Samuel Epstein and Beryl Williams respectively. Now the Wild West is something that I can claim to have explored pretty thoroughly—by way of books read in aeroplanes and trains, on Spanish beaches, or in sick-beds. Indians and bad men, cowboys and sheriffs, six-shooters, covered wagons and gold rushes—I know them all. And I was glad to welcome them all again in as good N. & a book on the subject as any that I have a book on the subject as any that I have read. The tragedy of Christopher Columbus—for tragedy it was, from every point of view—is well and sympathetically told. The spies are all from history, ranging from those whom Moses sent into the land of Canaan to Klaus Fuchs.

Now I come to four story-books. THE SEA BROKE THROUGH (University of London Press; 12s. 6d.) is a translation from the Dutch of Ardo Flakkeberg, and is based on the true story of the last time that the Dutch dykes broke and the sea that the Dutch dykes broke and the sea flooded Southern Holland. Another story of foreign origin is The Prairie Rebels (University of London Press; 12s. 6d.), by Pacifico Fiori. This is not the Mexican prairie, but that of the Maremma, and the period is that of the end of the Second World War, when the Allies were moving up Italy. The "rebels" are three Italian boys whose fathers are all connected with a horse-ranch. This writer knows horses—and boys.

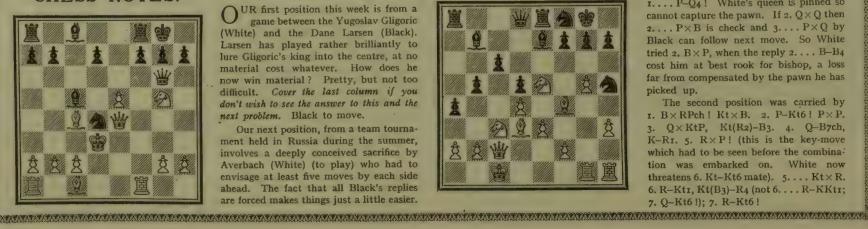
with a horse-ranch. This writer knows horses—and boys.

A SHARK ON THE SALTINGS (Max Parrish; 9s. 6d.), by Dan Corby, tells of a boy who stumbled on the activities of diamond-smugglers when he was out on the Suffolk saltings with an old wildfowler friend.

I have left the best to the last. The SECRET Dog (Collins: 10s. 6d.), by Diana

I have left the best to the last. The Secret Dog (Collins; 10s. 6d.), by Diana Pullein-Thompson, is about two boys, one a Jamaican, who rescue a dog from drowning in the East End or South of London. Their parents will not have it in either home, so they manage to keep it alive under singularly difficult circumstances. (It turns out to be a bitch, and has puppies.) The children get involved with a tough gang, an Anglo-Catholic vicar, and other characters from these "Non-Uest" of surroundings. I don't know what gives this book its singular charm. Perhaps it is the author's careful avoidance of all sentimentality in what might have been a greasily sentimental theme. sentimental theme.

CHESS NOTES.



By BARUCH H. WOOD, M.Sc.

OUR first position this week is from a game between the Yugoslav Gligoric (White) and the Dane Larsen (Black). Larsen has played rather brilliantly to lure Gligoric's king into the centre, at no material cost whatever. How does he now win material? Pretty, but not too difficult. Cover the last column if you don't wish to see the answer to this and the next problem. Black to move.

Our next position, from a team tournament held in Russia during the summer, involves a deeply conceived sacrifice by Averbach (White) (to play) who had to envisage at least five moves by each side ahead. The fact that all Black's replies are forced makes things just a little easier.



In our first diagram, Black played 1...P-Q4! White's queen is pinned so cannot capture the pawn. If $2.Q\times Q$ then 2.... $P \times B$ is check and 3.... $P \times Q$ by Black can follow next move. So White tried 2. $B \times P$, when the reply 2.... B-B4cost him at best rook for bishop, a loss far from compensated by the pawn he has picked up.

The second position was carried by The second position was carried by r. B×RPch! Kt×B. 2. P-Kt6! P×P. 3. Q×KtP, Kt(R2)-B3. 4. Q-B7ch, K-R1. 5. R×P! (this is the key-move which had to be seen before the combination was embarked on. White now threatens 6. Kt-Kt6 mate). 5... Kt×R. 6. R-Kt1, Kt(B3)-R4 (not 6... R-KKt1;



DRY GIN

the Gin of the day since 1740, smooth, mellow and distinctive

STANDARD SIZES, ALSO HALF AND QUARTER FLASKS FOR THE POCKET



By Appointment to Her Majesty The Queen Gin Distillers Booth's Distilleries Limited





Sparkling days on the Atlantic turn business into pleasure!

Men who must travel a great deal find that the best way to cross the Atlantic on a business trip is by sea. A sea voyage is a tonic, an easy, lazy, fresh-air life—true luxurious living.

Luxurious is the only word for it—especially when you travel by United States Lines. The two liners, the "United States" and the "America," are in the tradition of the world's most famous hotels—the last word in comfort and service, together with pressure-free informality.

The result is as good as a holiday. It means, for a businessman, a completely refreshed outlook and a new store of energy to help you "get cracking" on the business that lies ahead.

But perhaps the best reason of all for making your business trip by U.S. Lines is the prospect of spending a few days in the company of American businessmen, the men who can best put you in the picture about American ideas and answer your many questions about the American business point of view. Chances are, some of these men may turn out to be the sort of contacts you were hoping to make when you get there.

9 POINTERS TO LUXURY TRAVEL

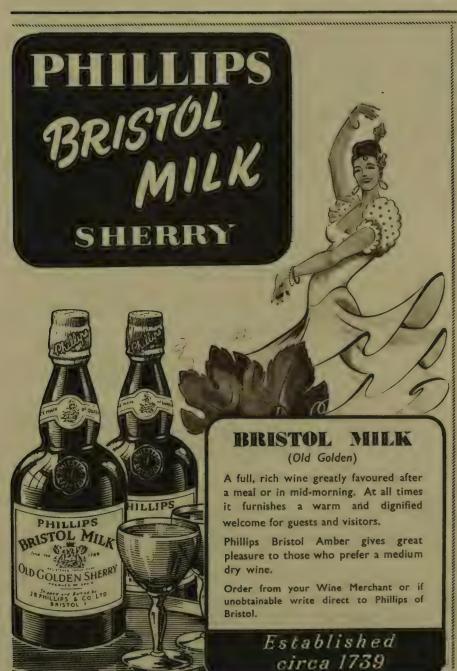
- Superbly furnished cabins, staterooms and suites
- ▶ Internationally inspired food and wine
- Famous dance orchestras
- ► CinemaScope theatres
- ► Full "keep-fit" facilities
- ▶ Dictaphone and typewriting services
- ► Ship-to-shore telephones
- ➤ 25 cubic feet or 275 lb. FREE baggage allowance
- ► Gay, informal CABIN and TOURIST CLASS to beat that budget problem

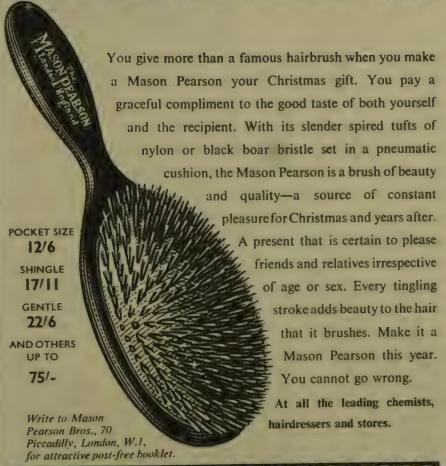
On-board expenses and fares to destination in the U.S.A. or Canada payable in sterling for you and your family, single or return.

From Jan. 1, 1960, thrift-season return fares reduced by 10%



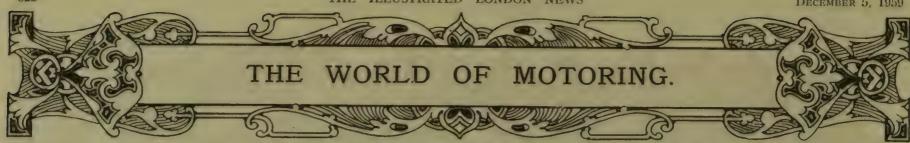






London

More than a Christmas Gift



CAR OF THE MONTH-THE FACEL VEGA HK 500.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL A. G. DOUGLAS CLEASE, B.Sc., A.M.I.Mech.E.

SOME six or seven years ago, when I was visiting the Paris factories of Facel S.A., the company's president, Monsieur Jean Daninos, paid me the compliment of asking my opinion of what was then a "top secret"

At that time, although the company built large numbers of bodies for the French motor industry, including Ford, Panhard and Simca, it did not manufacture a complete car. But M. Daninos took me to his experimental and development department tucked away in the suburbs, where he showed me the drawings of a car of very advanced design, of which he was contemplating the manufacture, with a tubular steel chassis and a large V-8 engine

V-8 engine.

Some weeks later I received a telegram asking me to fly to Paris "to test what you saw." My reply consisted simply of the flight number and time of arrival at Le Bourget. There a car was waiting to whisk me off to the experimental department, where M. Daninos joined me.

Two gleaming prototypes were ready for inspection, one completely finished and the other in chassis form. They carried no name or badge, but as the distinctive lines of the finished car would obviously arouse unwanted curiosity, we waited until dark before venturing out on the road with it. After our run and over an excellent but rather late dinner, I made certain criticisms and suggestions for improvement, which were adopted.

That car was later named the Vega and put into production in 1954-55 as the F.V. type. It was followed in 1956 by the F.V.S., which was featured as the Car of the Month in The Illustrated London News of December 1, 1956. Naturally, as I was the first person

Naturally, as I was the first person outside the Facel organisation both to see and to drive the Vega, I have a soft spot for it, and as it has been progressively improved for three years, I seized the opportunity, when in Paris in late September for the Salon, to try out the latest model, the HK 500.

In appearance the car is virtually unaltered, for its lines and proportions are not only very

and proportions are not only very distinctive but such as do not "date." It has certain important technical differences, however. It is now available with right-hand drive, as the car I tested had, its Chrysler Typhoon engine is larger, but lighter in weight, it has Dunlop disc brakes on all four Rudge centre-lock disc wheels, and the wheelbase is a little longer at 8 ft. 8.7 ins. and the track wider at 4 ft. 7.9 ins.

While the 5.4-litre Typhoon II engine of the F.V.S. developed 250 b.h.p. at 4600 r.p.m., the 6.2-litre Typhoon VII unit of the HK 500 has a gross output of and proportions are not only very

engine of the F.V.S. developed 250 b.h.p. at 4600 r.p.m., the 6.2-litre Typhoon VII unit of the HK 500 has a gross output of 360 b.h.p. at 5200 r.p.m. It is considerably over-square, having a bore of 105 mm. and a stroke of 86 mm., instead of the 94.5 mm. and 96.5 mm. of the Typhoon II, and it is fed by two four-barrel carburettors. Obviously a very potent piece of machinery! Now when I tested its 1956 predecessor my first thought on taking the car over in Paris was that its 250 b.h.p. and high final drive ratio might prove a handful in congested traffic. They didn't, nor did the 360 b.h.p. and same high gear of 2.93 to 1 of the HK 500, although I left the Avenue George V in the rush-hour and perforce took part in the grand prix race that traffic along the quais appeared to be holding. Indeed, the Vega behaved in the maelstrom as gently as any back-seat driver could wish, although only the lightest touch on the accelerator was required to take advantage of any opening that presented itself.

The suppleness of the engine is remarkable when one considers that its compression ratio is 10 to 1 and its specific power nearly 60 b.h.p. per litre. It is also very quiet and smooth-running right up to its peak at 5200 r.p.m.

The weather was still bright and hot at the end of September, and in consequence there was a considerable amount of week-end traffic, but, even so, I found the HK 500 provided a new concept of motoring by its combination of high performance and luxury. From rest to 60 m.p.h.—the speedometer is calibrated both in km.p.h. and m.p.h.—takes only. 7 secs., from rest to 80 m.p.h. 12 secs., and from rest to 100 m.p.h. 18 secs. The high top gear gives it a speed of 28.9 m.p.h. at 1000 r.p.m., and its maximum speed is in the 145-150 m.p.h. bracket.

Although I did not find road conditions suitable for more than the upper 120's, there was then still a good reserve of power in hand. What did surprise me was how frequently and how easily the 100 could be exceeded.

Undoubtedly this is largely due to the effecti

gear, with a ratio of 5.7 to r, is also most useful for swift acceleration up to about 80 m.p.h., although with such an abundance of power available some discretion is advisable with the throttle pedal.

It may have been my imagination but I thought the road holding was even better than formerly. Possibly the reduction in engine weight is responsible, for the suspension is unaltered and the same system of construction is followed. The tubular chassis has good torsional stiffness and the suspension is conventional, by coil springs and rearwardly-inclined wishbones in front, and by long half-elliptic rear springs, hydro-pneumatic dampers giving good ride control. In any case, the car holds the road so well that its very high performance can be used secure in the knowledge that it will respond exactly to the driver. The cam and roller steering is fairly low-geared, 3\frac{3}{4} turns from lock to lock, and light, but one does not fairly low-geared, 3\frac{3}{4} turns from lock to lock, and light, but one does not feel "busy" at the wheel.

feel "busy" at the wheel.

In its luxurious appointments the car is unchanged. The separate front seats and the occasional rear seat have fine leather trim over very comfortable upholstery, the two doors have electrically-controlled main windows and pivoting ventilating windows, and the driver has an overriding control of the passenger's window. Heating and ventilation are well taken care of, so that one can keep the windows closed, there then being very little wind noise even at three-figure speeds.

Visibility is good all round, the driving position is comfortable, and instruments and switches are well laid out. Speedometer and r.p.m. indicator are in front of the driver, and five dials for ammeter, fuel gauge, oil pressure, water temperature and clock are centrally situated, with radio

centrally situated, with radio panel, heat and ventilation control, and a sensibly large ashtray below them. The radio aerials in the rear wings are electrically controlled.

The boot provides considerable luggage space, but the squab of the rear seat folds forwards and gives a flat platform for additional baggage. The large filler cap of the petrol tank is inside the boot, but as the tank holds 22 gallons,

but as the tank holds 22 gallons, and fuel consumption can be as high as 15 m.p.g., it should seldom be necessary to have to move any luggage to fill up.

The day I returned from my test run I found myself sitting next to Stirling Moss at the luncheon at which the Facellia was announced. Stirling has an HK 500, although with the optional automatic transmission, and we naturally compared notes, to find that we both hold much the same high opinion of the car. Its basic price in Great Britain is £3200, or with purchase tax £4534 9s. 2d. with purchase tax £4534 9s. 2d.



A LUXURY CAR FROM FRANCE, THE FACEL VEGA HK 500, WHICH HAS BEEN CHOSEN AS THE CAR OF THE MONTH. COLONEL CLEASE WRITES OF IT THAT "ITS MAXIMUM SPEED IS IN THE 145-150 M.P.H. BRACKET." (Price £3200, plus £1334 9s. 2d. P.T.)

MOTORING NOTES

A revolutionary design of tyre has been announced by Pirelli, with a removable tread. The carcass is very flexible and the tread consists of three separate bands of comparatively hard rubber with steel wires in their base to eliminate stratching. These fit and the results of base to eliminate stretching. These fit on the carcass in three grooves formed by four ribs built on it, thus being laterally located. When the tyre is inflated the carcass expands, but as the tread bands are inextensible they are firmly held by the pressure of the carcass against them. Advantages are that worn treads are easily replaced, and that special winter treads can be fitted when desired. fitted when desired.

Mr. David Brown has announced that he will withdraw from sports car racing at the end of this year, and that Aston Martin efforts in 1960 will be concentrated upon the Grand Prix field.

A survey of colours at the Motor Show carried out by the Paints Division of I.C.I. Ltd. reveals that stronger colours generally, and reds in particular, have come back into favour. Grey has dropped from 19 per cent. to 11 per cent., and black has declined still further and appeared on only 2 per cent. of the total exhibits.

A School of Automobile Engineering to provide instruction at post-graduate level is sponsored and supported by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, the Automobile Division of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Ministry of Education. It will be located at Cranfield, Bedfordshire, and will work in close association with the College of Aeronautics of Aeronautics

Four Austin family saloons, two A.40's and two A.55's, were recently subjected to a "30,000 miles in eight weeks" test on German autobahnen, being driven flat out every day by two shifts of drivers, and maintaining speeds of 70 to 75 m.p.h. whenever possible. This was a routine proving operation to ensure that production models are maintaining the rigid standards set three years ago, but it also shows that these small cars can hold their own in motorway travel. The A.40's recorded a fuel consumption of 35 m.p.g., despite almost continuous use of full throttle.



Time is International

People who know the importance of time know International watches from Switzerland. Made to higher than chronometric standard* and as elegant as the people they serve. International watches have been made in Schaffhausen for 91 years—to keep time beautifully for centuries.

* The RAF issues International watches to pilots and navigators.



1210
Extra flat 18 carat gold, 17 jewels. Shock protected, silvered dial with raised gold figures and gold hands £108.10.0 With matching 18 carat gold hands \$200.00 carat gold hands.

8784
18 carat gold with 18 carat
gold bracelet. 17 jewels.
Shock protected, Silvered
dial with raised gold figures
and gold hands. £178.0.0





SCHAFFHAUSEN/SWITZERLAND

Sole Concessionnaires in the United Kingdom:

ANDREW & COMPANY

102 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.4

Telephone: HOLborn 0165

U.K. Stockists

Garrard & Co. Ltd. 112 Regent Street, Lowdon, W.1.

Ollivant & Botsford Limited, 12 & 14 St. Ann St. Manchester.

Charles Frodsham & Co. Limited, 173 Brompton Road Camerer Cuss & Co. 54-56 New Oxford St. London, W.C.1.

Hicklenton & Phillips Limited, 90 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

Kutchinsky 69 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

Watches of Switzerland Limited, 15, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Jamieson & Carry Ltd. 142 Union Street, Aberdeen.

Edward & Suns Ltd. 92 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1.

Pearce & Sons Ltd.
7 & 9 Market Place,

John Copping, 67 London Street, Norwich





A GREAT SHIP TAKES SHAPE

moment of pride

TO A CHILD OF SIX like Valerie White, a modest achievement such as her first solo ride on a bicycle can bring a glow of satisfaction. During his sixteen years as a carpenter with Vickers, her father has experienced many great moments of pride, for the fine ships he and his workmates have helped to build carry people and cargoes all over the world. As each new vessel sails for the open sea and the crowds wave goodbye, these Vickers men have that satisfying feeling of a

job well done. Yet with work already well advanced on other ships, and more just starting life on the stocks, they know they can look forward to many such moments.



VICKERS

VICKERS-ARMSTRONGS (SHIPBUILDERS) LIMITED VICKERS HOUSE BROADWAY LONDON SW

SHIP & REPAIR YARDS: BARROW NEWCASTLE HEBBURN & JARROW

TGA 8N284







The world famous sherry THAT'S SOLD IN A SACK

WILLIAMS & HUMBERT'S DRY SACK

BODEGAS: JEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTERA, SPAIN

South Africa LAND OF SUNNY CONTRASTS









GORDON'S is the drink that everyone can have to their liking: sweet or dry, short or long; with orange or lime; with tonic or ginger ale; with vermouth or as "The Heart of a Good Cocktail". This Christmas, give your friends the party spirit . . . give Gordon's.



SOLE IMPORTERS: WM. CHAS. ANDERSON & CO., 8, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

FRENCH VERMOUTH



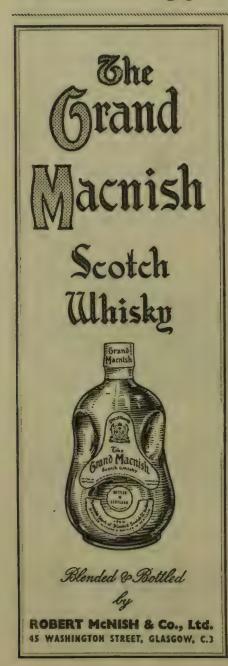
CROWN **CROWNS**

LIEBFRAUMILCH



A wine not too sweet and not too dry, suitable for every palate, and for every course. Ask for it by name in your favourite restaurant, or at your local Wine Merchant.

A Langenbach Hock







DAVIES INVESTMENTS

Bankers, are still offering 7½% on sums £20 to £500 (withdrawal on demand) with extra ½% interest on units of £500.

> Full details from Investment Dept. IL.

DAVIES INVESTMENTS LTD. Danes Inn House, 265, Strand, London, W.C.2

When calling at these Canadian Ports

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

HALIFAX, N.S.-SAINT JOHN, N.B.

QUEBEC and MONTREAL, QUE.

VANCOUVER and VICTORIA, B.C.

CIGARETTES

MACDONALD'S — SINCE 1858

OVERSEAS

SHIPPING

7 RESERVE

TOBACCO

may well solve the problem for many all-day-long smokers who have not yet achieved complete satisfaction. Your pipe, filled with Rattray's 7 Reserve, can be a versatile companion whose company never palls. Here is a Mixture of choice Red Virginias and rare Orientals—blended and matured by craftesmen who are proud to be called old-fashioned. It will regale you, according to your mood, with the stuff of dreams or the urgent spur of inspiration. A customer writes from Fulwood, Nr. Preston: "I must say that I have found your mixture to be quite the most satisfying I have yet smoked."

To be obtained ONLY from:

To be obtained ONLY from: CHARLES RATTRAY Tobacco Blender PERTH, SCOTLAND



ESTABLISHED 1847



BROCHURE AND SELF-MEASUREMENT FORM ON REQUEST



FOR SPECIAL **CHRISTMAS** GIVING

Grand Marnier



short list of very particular people where perfection, no less, is indispensable, there is one sumptuous answer to Christmas giving.

Grand Marnier - made for splendid occasions—is at its noble best at Christmas-time. You can be sure that a bottle of this fine liqueur will promote a gleam of quiet approval in the eye of the discerning.

Mellow as candlelight, rare as a white Christmas, Grand Marnier is the only fine champagne cognac liqueur. Don't you deserve a bottle yourself?



Cherry Marnier . . . another noble liqueur



No. 8 INSURANCE is a service

Designed for its job



BBC TELEVISION TOWER, CRYSTAL PALACE

This successor to Paxton's now-vanished masterpiece soars 708 feet above the old Palace site.

Nearest the sky is the TV Band 5 aerial. Below it is space for the colour TV of tomorrow; lower down are the present Band 1 aerials.

Designed for its job, the tower has also given South London a new landmark.

IN THE SAME WAY—the London & Lancashire Insurance Service has been designed specially for its purpose—that is to suit your insurance needs, to provide a policy that is exactly right for its particular job.

Photograph: British Insulated Callender's Cables Limited.

London and Lancashire Insurance Company Ltd

TALE LANCASHRE INSURANT C

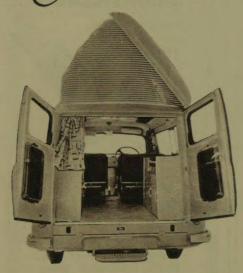
Chief Administration: 7 Chancery Lane · London · WC2

MORE ROM TO MOVE



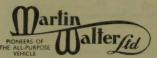
in the long-wheelbase BEDFORD

DORMOBILE CARAVAN



Insist on a genuine Martin Walter conversion.

Details from dealers or the designers.



Dept. I.L.N., Utilecon Works Folkestone. Telephone: An increase in length of 12 inches gives the new long-wheelbase DORMOBILE CARAVAN over 40 cu. ft. of extra space. With all the same splendid interior fittings retained—beds for four, seats for six, cooker, sink, table, cupboards and wardrobe—owners of this improved 'mobile home' will enjoy cheap, go-where-you-like holidays and weekends in even more comfort than ever.



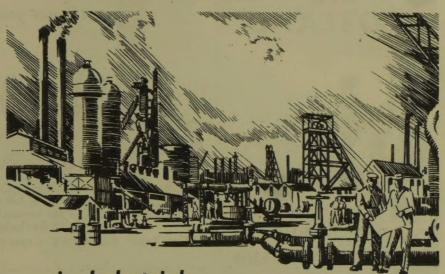
4-berth £820 2-berth £795

Conversion of Bedford CAS (Short) van 4-berth £785 2-berth £760 Conversion of Thames 15 cwt. van 4-berth £826 10. 2-berth £811 10. No P.T.

Conversion of the Austin A 152 4-berth from £877 17. 6. 2-berth from £862 17. 6. No P.T.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF DUAL-PURPOSE BODYWORK

FLOW CONTROL



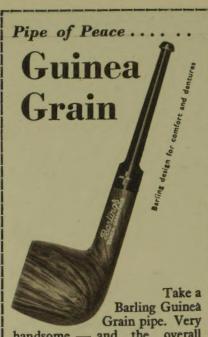
in Industrial Installations



In almost every industrial plant, it is necessary to control the flow of liquids of one kind or another; and in countless cases, in many different parts of the world, this is being effected with complete efficiency and reliability by Glenfield Products.



Head Office and Works
KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND



Grain pipe. Very handsome — and the overall balanced weight promises comfort. Pack the sturdy briar bowl with your favourite tobacco. How easy it is to hold the special mouthpiece! Now, light up.... relax and enjoy a really peaceful cool and mellow smoke.

Also available in Ye Olde Wood, Standard and Sandblast Series

ALWAYS INSIST ON A



B. BARLING & SONS LTD.
Pipe makers in London since 1812

TREASURE from SCOTLAND SCOTLAND For the TRUE CONNOISSEUR

Increased supplies of the celebrated "Grouse" Scotch Whisky are again available—to the delight of connoisseurs. This truly superlative Scotch has been well known and esteemed for over 150 years. To make sure of your personal supplies, or in case of difficulty, please order direct. A cheque for £22. 10. 0d. brings a case of one dozen bottles, carriage paid, to your home.

GROUSE-WHISKY

MATTHEW GLOAG & SON LTD., Perth, Scotland

Blenders of the Famous "Grouse" Scotch Whisky since 1800

Importers of the popular " Pintail" Sherry

WOLFSCHMIDT

KUMMEL comes and glows



THE ARISTOCRAT OF LIQUEURS

For central heating and all the hot water you need at the lowest cost

anitor boilers

SOLID FUEL AND OIL-FIRED MODELS

mean home comfort

Get details from your Builders' Merchant or Heating Engineer
The full range of Janitor Boilers
can be seen at the Janitor showrooms
19 Berkeley Street, London, W.1

JANITOR BOILERS LIMITED . CAMBERLEY . SURREY



Please don't let her be disappointed

There are 4,500 children in our family who depend ON YOU.

Will you be their SANTA CLAUS?

10/-will help to provide Christmas fare for one child.

Christmas Donations gratefully received by the Secretary.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

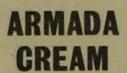
CHILDREN'S SOCIETY

(formerly WAIFS AND STRAYS)
Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.I

Which
SANDEMAN
SHERRY
will you

have?





The finest old cream sherry 22/-



DRY DON AMONTILLADO

a fine medium dry sherry



If you like a really dry wine, you'll thoroughly enjoy APITIV 19/-

Sandeman Sherries are available from only 17]-. They come from the famous Sandeman vineyards in Jerez, Spain.

20 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

King SWay KING SIZE TIPPED

the BIG way, the Modern way







the BIG cigarette with the built-on tip



Scotch Whisky



The friendly Scotch...

John WHISKY

The proprietary Scotch Whisky of world-wide renown